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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## NEW YORK'S RIVER FRONT A BUSY PRODUCE MARKET.

### About Half of City's Fruit and Vegetable Supply Sold on Piers—Early Morning Hours Present Colorful Scene.

The congestion of trucks, the shouts of drivers, the honking of automobile horns, the maze of traffic, and the great piles of produce stacked on all sides—these are the things which most impress a visitor to the Hudson River piers abutting the wholesale produce district of New York City. Thousand of dollars' worth of fruit and vegetables change hands on those piers during the early hours of each day. In busy seasons the sidewalks and streets outside the docks are also badly congested. More than half of the city's yearly supply of over 50,000 cars of fruit and vegetables is handled at these piers. The general use of piers is, of course, due to the fact that much of New York City is surrounded by water.

The most important piers between Pier No. 29 at the foot of Vestry St. and Pier No. 17 at Park Place are controlled by the railroad lines approaching the metropolis through New Jersey from points southwest, west, and northwest of the city. From the Jersey side of the river the cars of produce are ferried across to these piers projecting into the channel along the lower end of Manhattan Island.

BOATS EQUIPPED WITH TRACKS.

The decks of the long flat boats used for transfer of cars are equipped on each side with railroad tracks to which 10 or more loaded cars may be shifted. Between the two rows of cars on the tracks is a raised platform or gangway, for use in unloading the cars on the far side of the float. When the float is made fast the cars nearest the pier are unloaded directly through doors in the side walls of the covered piers.

The car-lot receivers and wholesale dealers are at work before sunrise. Upon identification of their respective cars of produce, gangs of longshoremen quickly unload the goods by means of hand trucks. Down the gangplanks they hurry, one after the other, stacking the boxes, crates, barrels, or sacks in long rows at the side of the pier. Narrow aisles between the rows separate one carload from another. Receivers inspect each lot, so that, in a carload of boxed apples, for example, it may be known how many boxes there are of each size or grade. Sales are made on the basis of this classification.

Prospective buyers also appear at an early hour. They seek out the wholesalers who

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

This is the last issue of The Market Reporter. Beginning January 7, 1922, and weekly thereafter, it is planned to issue The Market Reporter, The Monthly Crop Reporter, and The National Weather and Crop Bulletin as a single publication entitled

WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS.

The new publication will be mailed to present subscribers to The Market Reporter.

## DULL MARKET FOR EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK.

### Lighter Exports Remove a Supporting Factor From Market—Movement Generally Has Slowed Up.

Neither domestic nor export demand has yet reached such a point as to relieve condensed and evaporated milk markets of the more or less dull condition which has prevailed throughout the past few months. Regardless of generally reduced prices on manufactured goods, business has not been up to expectations. There has been a little buying for Russian relief purposes, although not as yet in great volume.

Exports during November dropped materially under those of the previous month, evaporated milk shipments being less than half the quantity which left the country in October. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom continued to take the largest quantities of both condensed and evaporated goods, although shipments to parts of Russia were materially increased. A considerable oversupply of both condensed and evaporated milk in England is reported, some of which is being offered on the market for sale at prices lower than prices quoted in this country delivered seaboard. Large unsold stocks in foreign countries of goods originally sent on consignment are also reported.

Additional condensing plants may be closed after the first of the year, according to advices from producing sections. Some of the plants now in operation are utilizing the milk received for other than condensery products, but the condition of butter markets, which at present are unsettled and somewhat weakened on account of the relatively heavy current production and the

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CERTIFICATE.

*This publication is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of the Sundry Civil Act (40 Stats. 1430) approved March 4, 1921.*

## 1921 WORLD COTTON CROP 15,593,000 BALES.

### Smallest World Production Since 1900—American and Egyptian Crops Show Heaviest Falling Off.

World production of commercial cotton for 1921–22 is estimated at 15,593,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. This is the smallest crop since 1900, when the Department of Agriculture first began publishing world figures, and compares with 20,650,000 bales in 1920, and with a ten-year (1911–1920) average of 20,773,000 bales, based on Census figures of the total world commercial crop.

Two of the most important countries from a commercial standpoint, the United States and Egypt, which furnish the principal supply of cotton for American and European spindles, have this year what would be considered under normal consuming conditions, crop disasters. These countries with estimates of 8,340,000 and 684,000 bales, respectively, will produce only 61.4% of their total production last year, or 5,667,000 bales less than was produced in 1920. The cotton crop in China, South America, Mexico, and other countries, while not so important commercially, is smaller than usual. Russia, which immediately before the war produced around 1,500,000 bales annually, has practically ceased to grow cotton. The crop in India is estimated at 3,623,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) according to the third official forecast by the Indian Government.

The following table shows the annual production of cotton for the years 1914, 1919, and 1920, and estimates for 1921 in the principal cotton growing countries:

[Bales 478 pounds net.]

[000 omitted.]

| Country. | 1914 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 16,135 | 11,421 | 13,440 | 8,340 |
| Mexico | 130 | 362 | 205 | 165 |
| Brazil | 460 | 560 | 431 | 500 |
| Peru | 107 | 172 | 157 | [2] 146 |
| Argentina | 4 | 15 | 16 | 26 |
| British India | 4,167 | 4,637 | 2,845 | [3] 3,623 |
| Japan and Korea | 38 | 94 | 105 | 120 |
| China | 784 | 1,150 | 1,868 | 1,650 |
| Russia | 1,309 | 440 | 90 | 50 |
| British Africa | 54 | 60 | 81 | 75 |
| Egypt | 1,337 | 1,154 | 1,251 | 684 |
| Australia | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| All others | 150 | 155 | 160 | 150 |
| Total | 24,675 | 20,221 | 20,650 | 15,593 |

[1] Estimates based on the best information available at this time. Figures subject to modification from later reports.

[2] Estimate received by cable, December 10, 1921.

[3] Third official forecast December 15, 1921, received by cable from the Indian Government, by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, December 21, 1921.

# Live Stock and Meats

## CATTLE PRICES DROP TO LOWEST POINT IN YEAR'S TRADING.

### Reduced Receipts Send Hog and Sheep Prices Up and Cattle Prices Down—Strike Also a Factor.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The outstanding feature of the Chicago live-stock market for the week ending Dec. 24 was the opposite effects of reduced receipts in the cattle market and in the hog and sheep markets. As a result of the requests by practically all market agencies that country loadings, especially of cattle, be reduced, receipts of all kinds of stock showed substantial decreases compared with those of the previous week although receipts were practically the same as during the corresponding week last year. A reduction of 40% in cattle receipts at Chicago did not check the slump which started about the middle of the previous week, and on Friday prices fell to the lowest point of the week and of the year.

On the other hand, reductions of 28% in hog receipts and 34% in sheep at Chicago, and substantial reductions in the 10-market total, resulted in good advances in both these classes of stock, hog prices advancing around 50¢ and sheep prices from $1 on lambs to 25¢ on ewes above the low point reached at the end of the preceding week. The reasons for these dissimilar results are not entirely clear but they seem to have been due to a variety of causes.

MANY MARKET FACTORS.

The strike of packing house workers seems to have affected cattle-killing operations more seriously than those of either hogs or sheep. This condition was promptly reflected in cattle prices. A rapid decline in dressed beef prices was a potent factor, especially in sharply curtailing the shipping demand for cattle. It seems probable that the holiday competition of poultry was felt more by beef than by pork or lamb. At the week end both the hog and sheep markets were in a healthy condition while the cattle market was badly depressed.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week ending Dec. 24 totaled approximately 122,000 cattle, 495,500 hogs, and 187,100 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 201,546 cattle, 683,624 hogs, and 284,634 sheep during the preceding week, and 113,968 cattle, 465,945 hogs, and 143,277 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

*Cattle.*—During the week practically all classes of killing cattle reached the lowest price levels in 10 years, continued depression in the dressed beef market as the public turned to poultry during the pre-Christmas period and the packing house strike situation being among the contributing causes. While the big packers reported nearly normal killings, the small killers continued to be hampered by labor conditions, and their lack of buying power was plainly noticeable. Some disturbances in the labor situation in the East eliminated a share of the shipping demand at middle western markets when competition was most needed and sellers had no means of staving off sharp price reductions. The uneven distribution of receipts at Chicago during the week was a depressing factor, more than half the week's total receipts being offered on Monday.

Warmed-up and short-fed steers constituted a large proportion of the supplies. The bulk of the bullocks grading common to to medium. Practically no choice cattle arrived and there were only a few lots that could be termed good. While in most instances a decent covering of flesh was in evidence, the bulk of the arrivals were lacking in finish. The same condition was in evidence at most of the western markets, particularly at Omaha.

The quality of yearlings offered was generally rather plain and this, together with an abatement of the Christmas demand, brought prices sharply lower. One load at $10 topped the market for the week with $9.50 paid for long yearlings. Bulk of the offerings were common and medium and cashed under $7.25.

FAT STEER PRICES SLUMP.

The slump in fat steer prices followed the heavy Monday run and amounted to 25¢ to 50¢ for the week. Local packers were bearish, especially on the "stale" kinds and the market closed at the week's lowest levels. The bulk of the killing steers sold within a range of $6 to $7.25, numerous loads of fairly well-fleshed bullocks selling from $6 to $6.75 on Friday.

While receipts of fat she stock were comparatively light, prices worked lower in sympathy with fat steers and at the close were largely 25¢ to 40¢ lower. While a few kosher cows brought $6 early, there were few sales above $5 and the bulk sold from $3.50 to $4.50. Fat heifers were dull and showed the full extent of the decline.

Trade in canners and cutters, however, showed improvement. Bulk of the canners sold from $2 to $2.25, with a few up to $2.50. The market closed steady to 25¢ higher at Chicago and Kansas City, with St. Louis 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

Bull prices suffered from the dearth of shipping orders, beef bulls being extremely hard to move and commanding only slight premiums over the bolognas. At the close prices were mostly 50¢ lower. The top on bolognas was $3.75 with the bulk selling from $3.25 to $3.50.

At Chicago calves sold off from the start and the close was mostly $1 to $1.50 lower. Average quality showed marked deterioration as was generally the case at most of the other markets. Some points, however, reported prices steady to unevenly higher, except on heavy weight kinds.

Stockers and feeders met the indifference usually manifested during the holiday period,

(Concluded on page 388, column 1.)

## FRESH MEAT PRICES ON EASTERN MARKETS SHOW DECLINES.

### Prices at Chicago Practically Unchanged—All Grades of Beef in East Register Sharp Drops.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Chicago.)

The approach of the holiday season had the usnal effect of curtailing fresh-meat trade during the week ending Dec. 23, and substantial price reductions on all classes of meat were registered at eastern markets. At Chicago prices were practically nnchanged from those prevailing at the previous week's close.

*Beef.*—Sharp declines on all grades of beef featnred trading at eastern markets, while Chicago was nnchanged for the week. Offerings at all markets were fairly liberal, with the bulk of the snpplies of both steers and cows consisting of common and medium grades. Compared with the previous week's close New York declined $2 to $3 on both steers and cows, while Philadelphia was $2 lower. Boston was steady to 50¢ higher.

Under fairly liberal offerings and a generally poor demand kosher beef prices showed declines of $1 to $3 at all markets.

*Veal.*—With fairly liberal receipts of veal at New York and Philadelphia and a slow and nneven demand, prices declined $3 to $5 for the week. Offerings at Boston and Chicago were comparatively light and prices were practically unchanged.

*Lamb.*—Unusually sharp declines on lamb at eastern markets were the outstanding feature of the week's fresh-meat trade. While at all markets offerings were only moderate, demand was extremely light. Compared with a week ago New York declined $7 to $9, while Boston and Philadelphia lost $3 to $4. Chicago was unchanged.

*Mutton.*—While receipts of mutton at eastern markets were only moderate, demand was lacking and in sympathy with the lamb market prices declined $3 to $4 at Boston and Philadelphia, and $3 to $7 at New York. Under light receipts and a fair demand prices at Chicago advanced $1.

*Pork.*—The liberal offerings of fresh pork at eastern markets were greatly in excess of the demand and resulted in sharply lower prices. At Chicago conditions were reversed and prices were steady to slightly higher for the week. Compared with last week's close pork loins declined $5 at New York and Philadelphia and $3 at Boston. Other pork cuts showed losses of $2 to $4 at eastern markets.

### DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Mon. | | Tues. | | Wed. | | Thurs. | | Fri. | | Sat. | | This wk. | | Last wk. | | 1 yr. ago. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. |
| Chicago | 230 | $6.63 | 224 | $6.66 | 222 | $6.91 | 224 | $7.10 | 225 | $7.13 | 237 | $7.17 | 227 | $6.86 | 225 | $6.90 | 231 | $9.30 |
| E. St. Louis | 186 | 6.95 | 209 | 7.16 | 201 | 7.22 | 216 | 7.42 | 219 | 7.70 | (1) | (1) | 202 | 7.23 | 209 | 7.11 | 201 | 9.58 |
| Kansas City | 234 | 6.47 | 221 | 6.64 | 225 | 6.78 | 216 | 7.05 | 223 | 6.94 | (1) | (1) | 224 | 6.71 | 224 | 6.57 | 226 | 9.00 |
| Omaha | 230 | 6.34 | 228 | 6.41 | 233 | 6.38 | 228 | 6.50 | 229 | 6.68 | 244 | 6.64 | 231 | 6.45 | 230 | 6.29 | 249 | 9.18 |
| S. St. Paul | 210 | 6.40 | 221 | 6.45 | 220 | 6.62 | 224 | 6.90 | 225 | 6.97 | 221 | 6.91 | 219 | 6.60 | 221 | 6.49 | 216 | 8.99 |

[1] Holiday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

### RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.

| Markets. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 52,411 | 21,105 | 31,306 | 169,089 | 89,284 | 79,805 | 59,214 | 22,221 | 36,993 |
| Denver [1] | 8,795 | 5,884 | 1,533 | 4,192 | 628 | 5,436 | 11,848 | 9,246 | 1,298 |
| East St. Louis | 15,164 | 8,577 | 6,875 | 57,951 | 26,156 | 31,674 | 5,244 | 525 | 1,298 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 4,478 | 2,982 | 2,877 | 29,873 | 5,854 | 24,493 | 1,315 | 972 | 333 |
| Kansas City [1] | 30,172 | 16,966 | 15,375 | 36,847 | 6,999 | 30,300 | 29,972 | 17,191 | 14,379 |
| Oklahoma City | 5,467 | 1,471 | 3,425 | 4,770 | 1,288 | 3,715 | 575 | 365 | 488 |
| Omaha | 13,459 | 7,393 | 6,551 | 45,194 | 26,303 | 18,891 | 36,479 | 15,886 | 20,593 |
| St. Joseph | 5,558 | 2,350 | 4,581 | 50,606 | 8,399 | 42,824 | 13,908 | 3,386 | 9,836 |
| St. Paul [1] | 16,073 | 5,605 | 10,220 | 48,560 | 17,807 | 32,127 | 7,553 | 3,085 | 4,245 |
| Sioux City | 7,929 | 5,724 | 2,205 | 29,720 | 19,023 | 10,697 | 9,277 | 4,296 | 4,981 |
| Wichita | 4,691 | 2,479 | 1,326 | 5,809 | 3,309 | 6,642 | 49 | ..... | 43 |
| Total | 164,197 | 80,536 | 86,274 | 482,611 | 205,050 | 286,604 | 175,434 | 77,173 | 97,487 |
| Previous week | 258,621 | 116,025 | 130,361 | 644,305 | 278,572 | 345,238 | 262,106 | 111,740 | 138,411 |

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 23.

### Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Dec. 24 amounted to 638 bales, weighing 188,930 lbs., valued at $24,960. Exports at Boston during the same week amounted to 5,117 bales weighing 2,196,273 lbs., and having a valuation of $428,110.

**The 1920 agricultural census indicates** that Shropshires and Rambouillets are by all odds the most popular breeds as far as purebred sheep are concerned. On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 124,453 purebred Shropshires and 106,819 purebred Rambouillets in the country. Merinos were third with a total of 59,876, and Hampshires fourth with 51,813.

On Jan. 1, 1920, over 31% of the purebred sheep in the United States were to be found in the eight Mountain States: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

### STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

**Week ending Friday, Dec. 23.**

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 9,669 | ..... | 8,117 |
| Denver | 4,981 | 628 | 5,027 |
| East St. Louis | 4,856 | 2,081 | 159 |
| Fort Worth | 1,912 | 1,113 | 3,156 |
| Indianapolis | 1,008 | 300 | 34 |
| Kansas City | 11,720 | 1,428 | 15,837 |
| Oklahoma City | 358 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 6,653 | ..... | 7,492 |
| St. Joseph | 1,355 | 137 | 4,901 |
| St. Paul | 4,887 | 1,287 | 672 |
| Sioux City | 4,088 | 2 | 2,806 |
| Wichita | 2,059 | 132 | ..... |
| Total | 53,549 | 7,108 | 48,201 |
| Previous week | 52,247 | 6,072 | 53,049 |
| Same week last year [1] | 32,557 | 3,804 | 18,747 |
| State destination: | | | |
| California | 169 | 465 | ..... |
| Colorado | 3,938 | 72 | 2,592 |
| Illinois | 8,284 | 1,722 | 14,396 |
| Indiana | 3,729 | 300 | 700 |
| Iowa | 6,900 | 1,332 | 5,237 |
| Kansas | 5,423 | 548 | 2,458 |
| Kentucky | 73 | ..... | ..... |
| Marylaid | 432 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 1,491 | 350 | 1,327 |
| Minnesota | 1,067 | 189 | 224 |
| Missouri | 4,701 | 59 | 6,440 |
| Montana | 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 9,059 | ..... | 9,484 |
| New Mexico | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 122 | ..... | 1,809 |
| Ohio | 2,514 | 867 | 1,150 |
| Oklahoma | 960 | 142 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,234 | ..... | 112 |
| South Dakota | 390 | ..... | 264 |
| Tennessee | 232 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 1,226 | 971 | ..... |
| Virginia | 906 | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 122 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 374 | ..... | 1,708 |
| Wyoming | 154 | 91 | ..... |
| Canada | ..... | ..... | 300 |
| Total | 53,549 | 7,108 | 48,201 |

[1] Denver not included.

### CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

| | Dec. 23. | Dec. 16. | Nov. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14–16 average | $20.75–22.00 | $21.00–21.50 | $20.00–22.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14–16 average | 23.75–26.00 | 23.00–25.50 | 23.00–25.00 |
| Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average | 16.00–17.50 | 15.75–17.50 | 15.00–17.50 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average | 20.00–21.00 | 20.00–21.00 | 21.00–22.00 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average | 28.50–31.00 | 27.50–32.00 | 29.00–32.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average | 12.25–13.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 12.75–13.25 |
| Backs, D. S., 14–16 average | 9.50–11.50 | 9.50–9.75 | 9.75–10.50 |
| Pure lard, tierces | 10.75–11.75 | 11.00–11.75 | 10.00–11.50 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 9.75–11.75 | 11.00–11.25 | 10.25–11.50 |

### LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

[Per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. | St. Paul. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOGS. | | | | | |
| Top | $8.00 | $8.25 | $7.60 | $7.10 | $7.50 |
| Bulk of sales | 7.25–7.75 | 7.75–8.10 | 7.35–7.55 | 6.90–7.00 | 7.00–7.25 |
| Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice | 7.25–7.50 | 7.10–7.75 | 7.10–7.50 | 6.65–7.00 | 6.75–7.10 |
| Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice | 7.40–7.70 | 7.50–8.10 | 7.40–7.60 | 6.90–7.10 | 7.00–7.25 |
| Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice | 7.65–7.90 | 7.75–8.25 | 7.45–7.60 | 6.95–7.10 | 7.25–7.50 |
| Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice | 7.65–8.00 | 7.60–8.25 | 7.40–7.55 | 6.90–7.10 | ..... |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth | 6.25–6.85 | 5.75–6.25 | 5.75–6.25 | 5.75–6.25 | 6.00–6.60 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough | 5.85–6.25 | 5.25–5.75 | 5.25–5.75 | 5.35–5.75 | 5.75–6.15 |
| Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice | 7.60–8.25 | 6.75–8.25 | ..... | ..... | 7.50–8.25 |
| Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) | ..... | ..... | 6.50–7.50 | 6.75–7.25 | 7.50–8.00 |
| CATTLE. | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 8.50–10.00 | 8.25–9.75 | 7.90–9.35 | 8.00–9.75 | ..... |
| Good | 7.75–8.75 | 7.65–8.75 | 6.60–8.15 | 7.00–8.25 | 7.50–8.75 |
| Medium | 6.25–8.00 | 6.35–7.65 | 5.90–6.85 | 5.50–7.25 | 6.00–7.50 |
| Common | 5.25–6.25 | 5.00–6.35 | 4.90–5.90 | 4.50–5.50 | 5.00–6.00 |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 8.75–10.00 | 9.25–10.75 | 9.25–10.25 | 9.25–10.50 | ..... |
| Good | 8.00–8.75 | 8.00–9.25 | 6.75–9.15 | 7.25–9.50 | 8.00–9.00 |
| Medium | 6.25–8.00 | 6.25–8.00 | 5.75–6.90 | 5.25–7.25 | 6.00–8.00 |
| Common | 5.00–6.25 | 4.75–6.25 | 4.65–5.75 | 4.50–5.25 | 4.75–6.00 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-common-choice | 3.25–8.00 | 4.00–9.50 | 3.75–7.60 | 3.75–7.50 | 3.50–8.00 |
| Cows, common-choice | 3.00–6.00 | 3.50–5.50 | 3.50–5.35 | 3.00–5.25 | 3.00–6.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 3.25–5.50 | 3.25–5.25 | 2.75–4.75 | 2.75–5.50 | 2.50–4.50 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 2.00–3.25 | 2.25–3.25 | 2.00–3.50 | 1.50–3.00 | 1.75–3.00 |
| Canner steers | 2.75–3.75 | 2.25–3.25 | 2.50–3.25 | 2.50–3.25 | 2.25–3.00 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 6.00–8.50 | 7.75–12.00 | 6.00–8.50 | 5.75–8.50 | 4.00–7.00 |
| Heavy weight, common-choice | 3.00–7.00 | 3.00–8.00 | 3.25–7.25 | 3.00–7.00 | 2.50–5.50 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. up, common-choice | 5.25–6.50 | 4.75–6.25 | 4.90–6.80 | 4.50–6.50 | 4.00–6.00 |
| 750–1,000 lbs., common-choice | 5.00–6.50 | 4.25–6.25 | 4.85–6.85 | 4.50–6.75 | 3.75–6.00 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 4.25–6.40 | 3.50–6.25 | 3.75–6.75 | 3.50–6.50 | 3.50–6.00 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 2.75–4.75 | 2.75–4.75 | 2.50–5.00 | 3.00–5.50 | 2.50–4.25 |
| Calves— | | | | | |
| Good and choice | ..... | 5.00–6.50 | 5.50–7.00 | 5.25–6.75 | ..... |
| Common and medium | ..... | 3.75–4.75 | 3.25–5.25 | 3.50–6.09 | ..... |
| SHEEP. | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 lbs. down, medium-choice | 10.50–11.65 | 9.00–11.75 | 9.75–11.10 | 10.00–11.00 | 9.50–10.75 |
| 85 lbs. up, medium-choice | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.75–10.75 | ..... |
| Culls and common | 8.00–10.25 | 6.50–8.75 | 6.00–9.50 | 7.75–9.75 | 6.00–8.50 |
| Feeding lambs | 9.00–10.50 | ..... | 8.25–9.75 | 8.25–9.65 | ..... |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 7.75–10.25 | 5.75–8.75 | 6.50–9.00 | 7.00–8.25 | 7.00–9.75 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 4.75–6.75 | 4.00–5.50 | 4.25–5.50 | 4.75–5.75 | 4.50–6.00 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good, and choice | 3.25–5.75 | 3.00–4.75 | 3.25–4.50 | 3.50–4.50 | 3.00–4.75 |
| Culls and common | 2.00–3.00 | 1.00–2.75 | 1.50–3.00 | 1.50–3.25 | 1.50–2.75 |

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1921.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 27. | Dec. 20. | Nov. 29. | Dec. 27. | Dec. 20. | Nov. 29. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $17.00–$18.00 | $17.00–$18.00 | $17.00–$18.00 | ..... | $17.00–$18.00 | $17.00–$19.00 |
| Good | 15.00–17.00 | 15.00–17.00 | 15.00–16.00 | $14.00–$15.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 14.00–16.00 |
| Medium | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 11.50–12.50 | 12.00–13.50 |
| Common | 9.00–12.00 | 9.00–12.00 | 8.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.50 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 10.00–10.50 | 10.00–11.00 | 9.00–10.00 |
| Medium | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 8.50–9.00 |
| Common | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 7.00–8.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–8.50 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00–9.00 |
| Common | 7.50–8.00 | 7.00–7.50 | 6.50–7.00 | 8.00–10.00 | ..... | 6.50–7.50 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lamb— | | | | | | |
| Choice | 23.00–24.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 19.00–21.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 23.00–24.00 |
| Good | 20.00–22.00 | 20.00–21.00 | 18.00–19.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 22.00–23.00 |
| Medium | 18.00–20.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 15.00–17.00 | 22.00–23.00 | 22.00–23.00 | 20.00–21.00 |
| Common | 16.00–17.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 12.00–14.00 | 20.00–22.00 | 15.00–20.00 | 16.00–17.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 11.00–13.00 |
| Medium | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 10.00–11.00 |
| Common | 7.00–9.00 | 7.00–9.00 | 4.00–7.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–10.00 | 7.00–8.00 |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 14.50–15.50 | ..... | ..... | 17.00–18.00 |
| Good | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 15.00–16.00 |
| Medium | 12.00–13.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| Common | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–12.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.00–15.00 | 11.00–13.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Loins— | | | | | | |
| 8–10 pounds average | 17.00–18.00 | 15.00–17.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 17.00–18.00 |
| 10–12 pounds average | 16.00–17.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 16.00–17.00 |
| 12–14 pounds average | 15.00–16.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 14.50–15.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 15.00–16.00 |
| 14–16 pounds average | 14.00–15.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 13.50–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 15.00–16.00 |
| 16 pounds and over | 13.00–14.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 13.00–13.50 | 13.00–14.00 | 14.00–15.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 11.00–12.00 | 10.50–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Picnics: | | | | | | |
| 4–6 pounds average | 11.50–12.00 | 10.50–11.00 | 10.50–11.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6–8 pounds average | 10.50–11.00 | 10.00–10.50 | 9.00–10.00 | 10.00–11.50 | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00–18.00 |
| Boston style | 14.50–15.50 | 12.50–15.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 13.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 14.50–16.00 |

## WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 386).

but at Chicago light receipts assisted in maintaining prices until mid-week. Closing prices were largely 25c to 40c lower with the best light stockers and feeders showing the least decline. A similar trend was apparent at Omaha where prices slumped 25c with St. Louis reporting little doing. Bulk of the stockers and feeders at Chicago sold from $5 to $6.25.

*Hogs.*—Hog receipts showed substantial decreases compared with those of a week ago, although registering slight increases over the corresponding period last year. The shipping demand kept up its rapid gait of the preceding two weeks and Chicago shipments at about 89,000 comprised nearly 53% of the receipts. This made total shipments for the three weeks ending Dec. 24 comprise over half of the total Chicago receipts.

Trade started out on Monday and Tuesday about like the low time of the previous week, the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago being $6.63 and $6.66, respectively. Advances of about 25c were scored on Wednesday and Thursday, the average cost being $6.91 and $7.10, respectively.

On Friday and Saturday hogs averaging under 200 lbs. showed greater gains than the more mature hogs. Orders for hogs weighing from 171 lbs. down, including several orders for pigs, were sent back unfilled on the last two days of the week.

General quality was very good, and Chicago and Omaha experienced a comparative scarcity of heavy and rough packing sows. Prices prevailing at the leading central western markets were considerably closer than usual to those paid at Chicago. This was due mostly to the strong resistance of the big packers at the latter point to any advance. Top light hogs reached $8 at East St. Louis on Friday and $7.80 at Chicago on Saturday.

The Chicago market closed around 50c higher for the week, with some lights up 60c and more. In some instances packing sows were only 40c higher. Stock pigs moved readily, better grades selling around $7 at Kansas City and up to $7.50 at St. Paul at the week end.

*Sheep.*—Fat lamb prices at Chicago advanced steadily throughout the week under review, Friday, the last market day, being high day of the week. The sharp curtailment in receipts, the reappearance of a few scattered shipping orders from the East, and a sharp drop in temperature served as price boosters. Chicago's total for the week, at 99,000, was more than 40,000 under the previous week's total, and the ten-market receipts of 187,000 were nearly 95,000 under those of the preceding week.

The week closed with fat lambs and yearlings around $1 higher than at the previous week-end, and within 25c of the high spot a fortnight earlier. Matured fat ewes did not share fully in the advance on lambs, and while they were about 25c above the previous week's close, they still were 75c to $1 below the high levels reached two weeks earlier.

Choice fat lambs went to packers on Friday at $11.40 while bulk of good and choice lambs sold from $11 to $11.25, some at the latter figure averaging 90 lbs. Good and medium lambs sold downward to $10.40 and culls largely at $8 to $8.25.

Yearlings arrived in limited numbers with choice kinds a rarity. One prime load averaging 94 lbs., the only lot of its kind for some time, brought $9.85. Most of the offerings sold from $7.75 to $8.50. Load lots of matured wethers were lacking. Small lots sold from $5.50 down, according to weight.

Choice light fat ewes were also lacking. The best offered sold at $5, though the right quality and weight would no doubt have brought a higher figure. Bulk of medium and handyweight fat ewes cashed at $3.50 to $4.75, heavies downward to $3.50, and culls mostly under $2.75.

Throughout the week the demand for desirable comeback feeder lambs at Chicago was fair, and they regained all the loss they suffered in the general crash which came late in the preceding week. At the close best grades sold from $10 to $10.25 or about 25c above the previous week's close, with other grades downward to $9.50 and under.

One consignment of around 1,100 head of Montana feeding lambs arrived at Kansas City early in the week. Although a little thin, averaging around 50 lbs., they were of choice quality and sold to an Illinois feeder at $8.50. Not enough matured feeder stock arrived at Chicago to test the market. A few 80-lb. feeding yearling wethers went out Thursday at $7.50.

## NOVEMBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

| | Boston. | | New York. | | Philadelphia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | |
| Western dressed meats. | | | | | | |
| Steers.....carcasses.. | 10,896 | 8,021 | 28,877 | 26,575 | 9,955 | 9,339 |
| Cows.....do.... | 4,366 | 10,957 | 1,906 | 6,277 | 1,775 | 3,871 |
| Bulls.....do.... | 198 | 51 | 676 | 1,052 | 365 | 306 |
| Veal.....do.... | 2,904 | 2,196 | 42,667 | 30,497 | 6,956 | 5,876 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 429 | 21 | 1,332 | 1,075 | 391 | 65 |
| Lamb.....do.... | 54,998 | 38,059 | 93,788 | 63,411 | 27,501 | 19,257 |
| Mutton.....do.... | 3,241 | 6,647 | 37,259 | 43,487 | 8,684 | 10,229 |
| Goats.....do.... | 251 | 426 | 65 | 912 | ..... | ..... |
| Pork cuts.....pounds.. | 1,163,363 | 1,597,666 | 3,888,115 | 2,473,390 | 2,062,588 | 1,759,774 |
| Beef cuts.....do.... | 6,826 | 73,643 | 341,584 | 316,268 | ..... | ..... |
| LOCAL SLAUGHTER. | | | | | | |
| Federal inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....carcasses.. | 9,460 | 10,273 | 34,054 | 43,267 | 8,243 | 8,814 |
| Calves.....do.... | 11,475 | 10,486 | 38,030 | 46,045 | 3,390 | 3,898 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 47,707 | 60,136 | 181,382 | 191,826 | 82,594 | 78,688 |
| Sheep.....do.... | 40,025 | 40,727 | 163,866 | 165,815 | 25,508 | 23,840 |
| Goats.....do.... | ..... | ..... | 339 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| City inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....do.... | 227 | 41 | 310 | 138 | 986 | 961 |
| Calves.....do.... | 599 | 668 | 7,495 | 2,729 | 2,225 | 2,788 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 5,566 | 5,764 | 2,565 | 1,215 | 1,202 | 2,272 |
| Sheep.....do.... | 2 | ..... | 559 | 34 | 4,572 | 6,872 |

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING NOVEMBER.

[Reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry.]

| Station. | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Goats. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 155,520 | 43,227 | 244,825 | 2,092 | 568,761 |
| Fort Worth | 26,320 | 26,789 | 7,197 | ..... | 16,858 |
| Kansas City | 86,806 | 21,892 | 58,610 | 378 | 205,172 |
| National Stock Yards | 27,050 | 5,580 | 19,259 | 26 | 119,967 |
| Omaha | 52,159 | 3,996 | 94,339 | 5 | 112,006 |
| St. Louis | 14,369 | 3,153 | 4,815 | ..... | 147,459 |
| Sioux City | 17,645 | 1,121 | 30,470 | ..... | 59,327 |
| South St. Joseph | 23,729 | 4,571 | 46,459 | 3 | 139,667 |
| South St. Paul | 39,100 | 29,860 | 72,100 | ..... | 189,843 |
| All other establishments | 243,357 | 151,983 | 462,316 | 894 | 1,885,967 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| November, 1921 | 686,115 | 292,172 | 1,040,390 | 3,398 | 3,447,027 |
| November, 1920 | 858,946 | 315,971 | 968,235 | 4,407 | 3,328,633 |
| 11 months ended November, 1921 | 7,022,088 | 3,548,523 | 12,114,924 | 10,871 | 35,175,558 |
| 11 months ended November, 1920 | 7,941,347 | 3,813,797 | 10,049,763 | 41,257 | 34,033,559 |

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 306.

### Value of Cattle Exceeds that of Hogs.

Despite the economic importance of the great American hog and the fact that annual receipts of hogs at public markets are frequently more than double those of cattle, the money value of the cattle marketed annually usually exceeds that of hogs.

The average price of cattle received on the Chicago market during 1920 has been calculated at $110.61 per head and that of hogs at $34. Applying these values to all of the cattle and hogs marketed in the United States during that year the total value of cattle marketed was $1,863,085,307, compared with a total valuation of $1,429,996,242 for hogs.

### Poultry on Farms as Announced by the Census Bureau.

The total number of all kinds of poultry on farms on Jan. 1, 1920, amounted to 372,825,264, including 359,537,127 chickens and 13,288,137 other fowls, the Bureau of the Census has announced. The total number of fowls on farms on Apr. 15, 1910, was 295,880,190, including 280,340,959 chickens and 15,539,231 other fowls.

Taken at their face value, these figures would indicate a marked increase in the number of chickens on farms. As a matter of fact, however, the earlier enumeration of the 1920 census is largely responsible for the greater number of chickens reported. Chickens are marketed and slaughtered to a considerable extent throughout the year, and an enumeration in January of a given year would include a larger number of chickens than an enumeration made for Apr. 15 of the same year. The production of eggs shows an increase of about 5%, and it would seem reasonable to assume that the actual increase in the number of chickens on farms was approximately the same.

The chickens reported in 1920 were valued at $349,568,867, compared with $140,193,129 in 1910.

**In 1920 there were 2,410,421 guinea fowls on farms,** compared with 1,765,031 in 1910; and the number of pigeons reported in 1920 was 1,493,630, compared with 2,730,994 in 1910, according to the Fourteenth Decennial Census. Only 231 ostriches were reported as on farms in the United States in 1920, as compared with 5,361 in 1910.

**Total receipts of hogs at central markets** for the six years ended Dec. 31, 1920, amounted to 248,972,802, or an average of 41,495,467 a year.

# Dairy and Poultry

## BUTTER MARKETS REFLECT HEAVY PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTS.

**Weakness in Prices of Foreign Butter an Important Factor—Quality of Domestic Receipts Poor.**

The foreign butter situatiou and heavy production again played important parts as weakening factors in the butter markets during the week ending Dec. 24th. Early in the week Danish markets weakened badly and American buyers were able to buy large blocks of Danish butter as low as 40½¢ delivered New York, duty paid. This price was gradually lowered and at the close there were liberal offerings as low as 36¢. The extent of buying is as yet problematical, but it is expected that the steamers *Frederich VIII* and *Mongolia*, due to arrive at New York soon, will carry cargoes totaling about 6,000 casks. It is also reported that about 32,000 boxes of New Zealand and Argentine butter are expected at San Francisco and Vancouver between now and the middle of January. Although these shipments are not very heavy, as compared with last year's imports and present domestic receipts, they, together with the prices offered, have had an influence on the market.

PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTS HEAVY.

Heavy production and receipts were also important market factors. Although not an actual index of the make in the entire country, the latest report of the American Butter Manufacturers' Association, which shows an increase of 45.7% in the make over last year and an increase of 3.9% over the previous week, is probably a fair indication of the trend of production. This increase was apparent in the receipts at the four eastern markets which, by the middle of the week, were about 10,000 tubs heavier than for the same period last week. Speculative demand was almost entirely lacking and the consumptive demand was barely adequate to absorb these receipts along with a fair quantity of storage butter. As a result trading in storage was very light and withdrawals from storage were correspondingly small.

The percentage of fancy butter in the fresh receipts was light and the demand for this grade was reasonably good. The only sustaining influence on the market was the fact that fancy butter was almost always thoroughly cleaned up. Undergrades were very plentiful throughout the week and hard to move. As stocks of undergrades began to accumulate, dealers gradually reduced their asking prices until at the close the market on medium and undergrades was demoralized. Buyers had a varied choice at their own prices. Storage butter was also very quiet. A few holders did not lose confidence but most of them pushed their goods on the market.

Boston reported a fair demand because nearly all of the distributors there use storage butter at this time of year. At the other markets the demand for storage butter was light with prices a matter of negotiation between buyers and sellers. Centralized cars found a fair demand at Chicago but were slow in the East. New York reported no demand for Argentine and trading in Danish, in a small way only, at 40¢ to 41¢.

Many complaints about the poor quality of receipts were heard on the markets. This was probably partly due to the slow movement of the lower scores but also to actual deterioration of current make goods. The most common faults were stable, frosted, feed, and fishy flavors. Chicago merchants also complained of lack of color, frequently having difficulty in pleasing a customer because of scarcity of medium to high colored butter.

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.

[Cents per pound.]

| CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score). | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 43 | 43½ | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| Tuesday | 43 | 42⅝ | 44 | 44 | 43½ |
| Wednesday | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| Thursday | 42 | 42½ | 44 | 42⅞ | 42 |
| Friday | 42½ | 42⅝ | 43½ | 43 | 40½ |
| Saturday | 42 | 42½ | 43½ | 43 | 40 |
| Average for week | 42.25 | 42.59 | 43.50 | 43.17 | 42.17 |
| Previous week | 45.08 | 44.33 | 45.92 | 45.17 | 44.29 |
| Corresponding week last year | 55.90 | 52.90 | 56.20 | 53.90 | 47.80 |

| AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.) | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 21–21½ | 20–21½ | 21–22 | 22 | ..... |
| Tuesday | 21–21½ | 20–21 | 21–22 | 22½ | ..... |
| Wednesday | 21–21½ | 20–21 | 21–22 | 20¾ | 19¼ |
| Thursday | 21–21½ | 20–21 | 21–22 | 21½ | 19½ |
| Friday | 21–21½ | 20–21 | 21–22 | 20¾ | 19½ |
| Saturday | 21–21½ | 20–21 | 21–22 | 26¾ | 19½ |
| Average for week | 21.25 | 20.54 | 21.50 | 21.33 | 19.44 |
| Previous week | 21.25 | 20.54 | 21.50 | 21.46 | 19.63 |
| Corresponding week last year | 27.50 | 22.50 | 24.50 | 26.10 | 20.63 |

[1] Flats.

**Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.**

[Cents per pound.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 37½ | Friday | 37½ |
| Tuesday | 37 | Saturday | 37 |
| Wednesday | 37 | | |
| Thursday | 37½ | Average | 37.25 |

### MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

| | Week ending Dec. 24. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUTTER. | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Receipts for week | 8,687,483 | 8,272,667 | 5,204,739 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 558,309,088 | 549,621,605 | 481,053,155 |
| Put into cold storage | 818,507 | 1,092,787 | 276,576 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 3,150,918 | 2,844,004 | 2,799,525 |
| Change during week | −2,332,411 | −751,217 | −2,522,947 |
| Total holdings | 35,750,681 | 38,083,092 | 41,069,496 |
| CHEESE. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 2,426,771 | 2,476,360 | 2,042,875 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 179,408,550 | 176,981,779 | 166,690,211 |
| Put into cold storage | 186,158 | 423,277 | 297,387 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 875,981 | 794,526 | 665,718 |
| Change during week | −689,823 | −371,249 | −368,331 |
| Total holdings | 11,617,938 | 12,307,761 | 13,290,437 |
| DRESSED POULTRY. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 23,464,658 | 13,993,098 | 17,620,969 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 245,680,924 | 222,216,266 | 209,095,943 |
| Put into cold storage | 7,950,687 | 6,865,364 | 5,546,653 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 1,913,850 | 1,964,052 | 2,128,707 |
| Change during week | +6,036,837 | +4,901,312 | +3,417,946 |
| Total holdings | 64,587,709 | 58,550,863 | 52,155,574 |
| EGGS. | *Cases.* | *Cases.* | *Cases.* |
| Receipts for week | 129,588 | 105,611 | 86,688 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 14,902,938 | 14,773,350 | 13,023,325 |
| Put into cold storage | 4,303 | 3,740 | 5,382 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 180,522 | 191,939 | 146,215 |
| Change during week | −176,219 | −188,199 | −140,833 |
| Total holdings | 720,904 | 897,123 | 421,359 |

## CHEESE MARKETS SUPPORTED BY PROSPECTIVE DEMAND.

**Receipts at Wisconsin Warehouses Fairly Well Sustained—Inventory Time Delays Buying.**

Cheese markets are at least holding their own, regardless of reports from most centers that trading is inactive. From all appearances the seasonal dullness of the past weeks has been accepted as a matter of course, and markets have had more or less support in the anticipated demand which dealers generally expect to develop after the holiday season is over. Prices advanced slightly on the Plymouth, Wis., Cheese Exchange, Monday, Dec. 19, but on the Farmers' Call Board the same day Longhorns dropped ½¢ and Prints remained unchanged. There were no sales of Daisies, the one other style which almost without exception sells on the Farmers' Board.

Receipts have held up pretty well at Wisconsin warehouses, although the recent extremely cold weather in some parts of the cheese producing sections probably interfered somewhat with shipments during the week. Incidentally, this may have been responsible for some dealers not filling orders on hand.

INVENTORY DELAYS BUYING.

Holiday trade was irregular in the distributing markets and nowhere was business active. The goods moved were mostly from jobbers to retailers, wholesale business being almost at a standstill. At Chicago only were there signs of a change from a more or less dormant condition. This was partly due to the receipt of a few orders from the South and from near-by shipping points. None of these orders was of much volume, but the business served to create a feeling of confidence in the situation, as indicating that stocks in the hands of firms who are buyers are getting low. Orders of this nature here and there also strengthened the feeling that after inventory time buyers will more generally be in the market for goods. The major interest now is in held goods and is confined to a large extent to best grades. Under grades are very quiet. Receipts of fresh cheese are light but take care of the correspondingly light demand very well.

### IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING NOVEMBER.

[From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

| Imported from— | Butter and butter substitutes. | Cheese and cheese substitutes. | Condensed milk and cream. | Casein. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Belgium | ..... | 12,390 | ..... | ..... |
| Bulgaria | ..... | 14,865 | ..... | ..... |
| Denmark | 581,029 | 11,621 | ..... | ..... |
| France | ..... | 221,872 | 264 | 33,069 |
| Greece | ..... | 31,376 | ..... | ..... |
| Italy | ..... | 1,479,461 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | 52,353 | 206,064 | ..... | ..... |
| Norway | 510 | 27,347 | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | 134,651 | 40,320 | ..... |
| Switzerland | ..... | 340,962 | ..... | ..... |
| Turkey in Europe | ..... | 2,794 | ..... | ..... |
| United Kingdom | 34,664 | 47,390 | 484 | 1,480 |
| Canada | 823,612 | 992,731 | 268 | ..... |
| Mexico | ..... | 2,388 | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba | ..... | 430 | ..... | ..... |
| Argentina | ..... | 451,785 | ..... | 141,753 |
| Venezuela | ..... | 1,434 | ..... | ..... |
| Australia | 421,246 | 82 | 54 | ..... |
| New Zealand | 11,200 | 503 | 2,000 | ..... |
| Palestine and Syria | 536 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total: | | | | |
| Nov., 1921 | 1,925,560 | 3,980,147 | 43,390 | 176,302 |
| Nov., 1920 | 2,798,684 | 1,739,351 | 978,867 | 893,466 |

# REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR DECEMBER.

## Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

| State. | City. | Dealers' buying price at city. | Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade. | | Family trade. | At retail stores. | Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bulk. | Bulk. | Bottles. | Bottles. | Bottles. | |
| | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Per cent.* |
| Alabama | Birmingham | | 10-12.5 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 18-20 | |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | 4.41 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 4.0 |
| | Fort Smith | 4.13 | 12.5 | | 17 | 16 | |
| Arizona | Phoenix | | 7.5-8.75 | 8-11 | 10-14 | 11-14 | 3.25 |
| California | San Francisco | 6.68 | 9.833 | 11 | 13-14 | 13 | 3.75-4.0 |
| | Los Angeles | 6.77 | 12.5 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 4.0-4.5 |
| | San Diego | | | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.8 |
| Colorado | Colorado Springs | 5.37-6.45 | 8.125 | 10-11 | 10-12 | 11-13 | 3.0-3.7 |
| | Denver | 4.51 | 5.625-7.5 | 8-9 | 10-11 | 8-12 | 3.5-3.7 |
| Connecticut | Hartford | 8.06-9.05 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.8-3.9 |
| | Bridgeport | | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.6 |
| | New Haven | 8.06 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.8 |
| District of Columbia | Washington | 8.25 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 12-14 | 3.6 |
| Florida | Jacksonville | 7.99 | 14-16.5 | 14-18 | 17-20 | 18-20 | |
| | Miami | 15.00 | 18.75 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 3.5 |
| | Tampa | 11.24 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 18-20 | |
| Georgia | Atlanta | 6.02 | 8.75-10 | | 15-20 | 15-20 | |
| Illinois | Chicago | 4.99-5.16 | 7.5-9.25 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 3.5-3.8 |
| | Rockford | 3.87 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 3.6-3.7 |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | 3.76-4.15 | 7.5-8.75 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3.6-3.8 |
| | South Bend | 4.30 | 6.5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 3.0-3.7 |
| | Evansville | 5.54 | 8.75 | 11.5 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Iowa | Des Moines | 5.27 | 8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.6 |
| | Davenport | 6.45 | 8.75 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 3.8 |
| Kansas | Topeka | 4.30 | 8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.8 |
| | Wichita | 4.30 | 8.75 | 9 | 11-12 | 10-11 | |
| Kentucky | Lexington | 6.77 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 4.0 |
| | Louisville | 4.75 | 7.5 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3.8-4.0 |
| Louisiana | New Orleans | 6.53 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 4.0 |
| Maryland | Baltimore | 5.87 | 10.5 | 11-12 | 12 | 12 | 3.5-4.0 |
| | Cumberland | 8.70 | 11.5 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.8-4.1 |
| Massachusetts | Boston (1st half of month). | 8.79 | 10.7 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 3.7 |
| | Boston (2d half of month). | 8.30 | | | | | |
| | Springfield | | | | | 11 | |
| | Fall River | 7.48-8.98 | 12.5 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 3.5-3.7 |
| | Pittsfield | 6.28 | 9-10 | 11 | 13 | 9-13 | 3.7 |
| Michigan | Detroit | 5.18-5.82 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12-13 | 3.5-3.7 |
| | Battle Creek | 5.27-5.37 | 10 | 8.5 | 10 | 10 | 3.8 |
| | Grand Rapids | 4.90 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3.5-3.7 |
| | Kalamazoo | 5.80 | 8.75 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 4.0 |
| Minnesota | Minneapolis (1st half of month). | 5.59 | 8.75 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | Minneapolis (2d half of month). | 4.94 | 7.75 | 8.5 | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| | St. Paul (1st half of month). | 5.59 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | St. Paul (2d half of month). | 4.94 | 8.5 | | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| | Duluth | 5.59 | 7.5 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.7 |
| Missouri | Kansas City | 5.61-6.19 | 8.75-10 | 10-12 | 14 | 11-14 | 3.5-3.8 |
| | St. Joseph | 4.62 | 8.75 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 10-12 | 3.5 |
| | St. Louis | 3.98 | | | 10 | 10 | |
| Montana | Butte | 4.88 | 7.5-8.75 | 10 | 12-13 | 12.5-13 | 3.5-4.0 |
| | Billings | | 5-7.5 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 3.25 |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | 3.95 | 6.25 | 8.5 | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| | Omaha | 4.13 | 6.875 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 3.3 |
| New Jersey | Newark | 9.43 | 11.25 | 13 | | 14 | 3.6 |
| | Trenton | 5.74 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 3.7-3.8 |
| New York | Buffalo | 7.67 | 10.25 | 12.5 | 14 | 14 | |
| | New York | [2] 9.82 | 11-12 | 14-15 | 15 | 15 | 3.6 |
| | Rochester | 7.72 | 11.5-12 | 12.5 | 14 | 14 | 3.5-3.7 |
| | Albany | 7.35 | 10 | 14 | 14 | | 3.6 |
| North Carolina | Asheville | 7.09 | 11 | 12 | | 15 | 4.0 |
| | Biltmore | 7.09 | | 12 | 15 | 15 | 4.0-4.8 |
| North Dakota | Fargo | 4.99 | 7 | 10 | | 12 | 3.5 |
| | Jamestown | 4.84 | 7.5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| Oklahoma | Oklahoma City | 4.51-5.63 | 8.75 | 10 | 12-15 | 12 | 3.8-4.0 |
| | Tulsa | 5.65 | 8.75-11.25 | 12-13 | 16 | 16-18 | 3.5-4.2 |
| Ohio | Cleveland | 5.70-6.02 | 8.25-8.75 | 10-12 | 13 | 11-13 | 3.5 |
| | Akron | 6.45 | 9.5 | 10 | 12 | 10-12 | 3.5 |
| | Cincinnati | 5.59-5.80 | 10.5 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 3.8 |
| | Toledo | 3.98-4.73 | 9 | 9.5 | 11 | 11 | 3.5 |
| | Dayton | 4.84 | 8.75 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 4.0 |
| Oregon | Portland | 4.51-4.73 | 8.75 | 9 | 12 | | 3.8-4.0 |
| Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh | 6.98 | 9.75 | 12.5 | 13 | | 3.5 |
| | Erie | 6.88 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 12 | 12 | 3.8 |
| | Philadelphia | 5.80 | 8.5-9.5 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 3.8 |
| | Scranton | 7.03 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | |
| Rhode Island | Providence | 8.79 | 12.5 | 13 | 15 | | |
| | Newport | 8.40-8.90 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 4.1 |
| South Dakota | Sious Falls | 4.30-5.37 | 7.5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |
| Tennessee | Memphis | 7.48 | 8.75-10 | 14 | 17 | | 4.0 |
| | Nashville | | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 4.2 |
| Texas | El Paso | 6.55 | 11.25-12.5 | 13 | 16-18 | 15-17 | 3.7 |
| | Galveston | | 12.5 | 15 | 18 | | |
| | San Antonio | 5.16 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 10-15 | 4.6 |
| Utah | Salt Lake City | 5.74 | 6.75 | 11 | 12.5 | 13 | 3.6 |
| Vermont | Burlington | 6.45 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3.25 |
| Virginia | Richmond | 8.90-9.13 | 11 | 13 | 14 | | 3.8 |
| Washington | Seattle | 5.80 | 7.75-8 | 7-9 | 10-12 | 7-12 | 3.5 |
| | Bremerton | | 9 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 3.5 |
| | Spokane | 5.48 | 7.5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3.25-3.8 |
| | Tacoma | 5.80 | 8.33 | 10 | 12.5 | 12-13 | 3.6 |
| West Virginia | Clarksburg | 6.88 | 10 | 13.5 | 15 | 16 | 3.8 |
| Wisconsin | Milwaukee | 4.71 | 7 | 7.5 | 9 | 9 | 3.6-3.7 |
| | Beloit | | 5.75 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3.5 |
| | La Crosse | | | 9 | 12.5 | 10-12.5 | 3.5 |
| | Wausau | 4.84 | | 8.5 | 10 | 10 | 3.5 |

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

## Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

| Sections. | Number of local markets. | Range of prices per 100 lbs. | Average price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 11 | $2.69-3.70 | $3.43 |
| Middle Atlantic | 10 | 2.00-3.57 | 2.91 |
| East North Central | 23 | 1.45-2.73 | 2.02 |
| West North Central | 19 | 1.50-2.80 | 2.00 |
| South Atlantic | 11 | 2.01-6.78 | 3.61 |
| East South Central | 3 | 1.75-3.18 | 2.62 |
| West South Central | 9 | 1.75-3.48 | 2.35 |
| Mountain | 5 | 1.73-2.80 | 2.32 |
| Pacific | 10 | 1.85-3.03 | 2.57 |
| United States | 101 | 1.45-6.78 | 2.55 |

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

## Comparison of November and December Prices for Same Markets.

| Sections. | Number of local markets. | Average for— Nov., 1921. | Dec., 1921. | Dec., 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 9 | $3.44 | $3.46 | $4.23 |
| Middle Atlantic | 9 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 3.32 |
| East North Central | 20 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.97 |
| West North Central | 16 | 2.02 | 1.90 | 3.33 |
| South Atlantic | 11 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 4.20 |
| East South Central | 3 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 3.49 |
| West South Central | 8 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 4.22 |
| Mountain | 5 | 2.38 | 2.32 | 3.14 |
| Pacific | 7 | 2.55 | 2.57 | 3.76 |
| United States | 88 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 3.41 |

## Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

| Cities. | Special milk per quart. | Certified milk per quart. | Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per ½ pint. | Cultured buttermilk per quart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Boston | 18.5 | 27 | 15 | |
| New York | 18 | 28 | 19 | |
| Philadelphia | 13-14 | 28 | 14 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh | | 25 | | |
| Cincinnati | 15 | | | |
| Chicago | 23 | 25 | | 10 |
| Minneapolis | | 22 | 13 | 13 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 25 | 17 | 28 |
| Washington | 18-19 | 30 | 16-17 | 15 |
| Jacksonville | 25 | | | |
| New Orleans | 18 | 30 | 17 | 12 |
| Memphis | | | | 10 |
| Portland | 12 | 21 | | 12 |
| San Francisco | | 24 | 16 | 14 |
| Average | 17.62 | 25.91 | 16.00 | 13.88 |

**The new census shows that Aroostook County, Me.,** leads all eastern counties in value of farm products. Four-fifths of the production is potatoes, in which it exceeds any other county in the United States. Maine leads all States in average volume of potato shipments. Lancaster County, Pa., raising chiefly tobacco, hay, and grain, ranks next among eastern counties in agricultural production. These two counties are surpassed only by two or three fruit-raising counties in southern and central California.

McLean County, Ill., a grain producing section, leads in the Middle West and Bolivar County, Miss., in the rich cotton and corn land of the Mississippi Delta, leads the counties of the Southern States.

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## CONDENSED MILK MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

outlook for imports, is not entirely favorable for such a change. December milk costs, on the average, were about the same as November, with the somewhat higher cost in parts of New England offset by reductions elsewhere. Prices received for manufactured goods were reduced about 50¢ per case during November.

A review of the accompanying statistics bears out the statement that the movement of goods has slowed up. Dec. 1 stocks in manufacturers' hands were some 9,000,000 lbs. heavier than stocks on Nov. 1. Unsold stocks show even a larger comparative increase, being 17,000,000 lbs. more on Dec. 1 than the previous month.

**Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.**

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Stocks. | Dec. 1, 1921. | | Nov. 1, 1921.[1] | | Dec. 1, 1920. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Case goods. | Bulk goods. | Case goods. | Bulk goods. | Case goods. | Bulk goods. |
| CONDENSED. | | | | | | |
| Total stock | 28,485 | 13,902 | 29,751 | 20,403 | 52,280 | 28,172 |
| Total unsold stocks | 22,758 | 10,072 | 22,066 | 14,244 | 37,087 | 24,303 |
| Total unfilled orders | 529 | ..... | 290 | ..... | 1,076 | ..... |
| EVAPORATED. | | | | | | |
| Total stocks | 135,519 | 310 | 121,311 | 704 | 193,669 | 560 |
| Total unsold stocks | 104,328 | 287 | 86,702 | 690 | 148,371 | 428 |
| Total unfilled orders | 707 | ..... | 347 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| Exports. | Nov., 1921. | Oct., 1921. | Nov., 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Condensed milk | 6,653 | 8,371 | 13,051 |
| Evaporated milk | 11,473 | 23,860 | 4,156 |
| Total | 18,126 | 32,231 | 17,207 |

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

**Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.**

[Per 100 lbs.]

| Geographic section. | By manufacturers of case and bulk goods. | | By manufactures of bulk goods only. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Dec. | Nov. |
| New England | $2.21 | $1.91 | $3.30 | $3.25 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2.11 | 2.26 | 2.14 | 2.19 |
| South Atlantic | 2.04 | 2.05 | 1.79 | 1.78 |
| East North Central | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.96 | 2.04 |
| West North Central | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.75 |
| Western (North) | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.02 | 2.25 |
| Western (South) | 1.69 | 1.85 | ..... | ..... |
| United States | 1.85 | 1.94 | 2.15 | 2.14 |

**Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk**

[To domestic trade.]

| Geographic section. | Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans. | | Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Oct. |
| New England | $5.65 | $6.09 | $4.45 | $4.85 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5.56 | 5.97 | 4.44 | 4.78 |
| South Atlantic | 5.79 | 6.29 | 4.56 | 4.91 |
| East North Central | 5.78 | 6.38 | 4.26 | 4.64 |
| West North Central | 5.79 | 6.21 | 4.42 | 4.76 |
| South Central | 5.98 | 6.43 | 4.54 | 4.98 |
| Western (North) | 6.08 | 6.38 | 4.54 | 4.85 |
| Western (South) | 5.90 | 6.40 | 4.57 | 4.86 |
| United States | 5.74 | 6.21 | 4.43 | 4.80 |

**The United States exported 190,340 lbs. of honey,** valued at $19,806, during August. During the same month 11,104 lbs. of honey were imported. Of the quantity exported by the United States, Italy took 69,860 lbs., Denmark 56,394 lbs., and Germany 51,675 lbs.

## IRISH BUTTER APPEARS ON THE UNITED STATES MARKET.

**Interest Caused in Ireland's Dairy Resources—Quality a Large Factor in Limiting Trade.**

At a time when the more important butter exporting countries are again diverting small shipments of butter from England to the United States, the shipment in November of about 20,000 lbs. of butter from Ireland to the United States did not come as a complete surprise. The depressed butter prices in England have for some time caused dairymen in Ireland to consider the United States as an alternative butter market. Whether or not Irish butter ever comes to the United States in quantities, the Irish surplus is such an important factor on the British butter market that it affects the United States markets indirectly at all times. The supply drawn by Great Britain from Ireland was exceeded in 1919 by the imports from Australia only and in 1920 by those from Denmark only.

Through the butter control scheme of the Irish agricultural organization society there has been initiated within the last decade a much needed system for the improvement of the quality of Irish butter. Up to this time, however, progress has been admittedly slow and not enough butter of high quality has been furnished by Ireland to meet the demands of Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that London quotations on Irish butter occasionally equal quotations on Danish butter. On the British market the Irish butter like the Danish naturally has the advantage of freshness. Butter going from Ireland to England is made and sent in a condition suitable only for quick consumption. A large proportion of it, in fact, is of a quality too low for prolonged cold storage. The recent consignment to New York proved to be of good average quality.

**Exports of Butter and Cheese From Ireland, Years Ending Mar. 31.**

| Year. | Butter. | Cheese. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| 1909–1913 (average) | 80,886,400 | 674,240 |
| 1914 | 95,828,096 | 1,074,192 |
| 1915 | 93,865,968 | 1,759,632 |
| 1916 | 85,619,072 | 1,502,816 |
| 1917 | 75,659,360 | 2,025,520 |
| 1918 | 51,062,032 | 15,282,624 |
| 1919 | 36,267,840 | 31,068,800 |
| 1920 | 40,326,720 | 36,167,040 |
| 1921 | 59,857,280 | 11,889,920 |

Sources: 1909–1913 and 1920–21, Monthly Statistical Statement, April, 1921. 1914–1919, Report of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society (Ltd.), March, 1920.

### Danish Potatoes on New York Market.

A few lots of potatoes from Denmark have been wholesaled in New York at prices equivalent to about 2¢ per lb. which is near the quotations for standard native stock. The cost apparently was a little less than 1½¢ per lb. delivered at New York, not including risks of deterioration in transit. The Danish crop is described as about normal in yield but the quality not quite so good as last year. Growers' organizations it is understood, are expecting to have a considerable surplus for export.

**There were 463,504 purebred sheep** in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, according to a recent report of the Bureau of the Census.

## MILK POWDER REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

**Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.**

| | Whole milk powder. | | Skimmed milk powder. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Case goods. | Barreled goods. | Case goods. | Barreled goods. |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Total stocks,[1] Dec. 1: | | | | |
| 1921 | 239,954 | 828,111 | 118,466 | 6,990,462 |
| 1920 | 467,163 | 808,589 | 347,760 | 11,051,442 |
| Unsold stocks,[2] Dec. 1: | | | | |
| 1921 | 239,954 | 803,111 | 118,466 | 6,229,282 |
| 1920 | ..... | 1,797 | ..... | 5,246,613 |

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

**Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During November.**

[Cents per pound.]

| Geographic sections. | Case goods. | | Barreled goods. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Range.[1] | Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2] | Range.[1] | Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2] |
| New England | ..... | ..... | 8½–13 | 8½–13 |
| Middle Atlantic | ..... | ..... | 5 –12½ | 5 –12½ |
| South Atlantic | ..... | ..... | 9 –13 | 9 –13 |
| East North Central | 11½ | 11½ | 7½–13 | 7¾–13 |
| West North Central | ..... | ..... | 6½–13 | 6½–13 |
| South Central | ..... | ..... | 8 –13 | 8½–13 |
| Northwestern | ..... | ..... | 7 –14 | 8 –14 |
| Southwestern | ..... | ..... | 8 –14 | 11 –14 |

[1] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 36¢ to 50¢ for case goods and 28¢ to 38¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 3½¢ to 12½¢.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 8¢ to 12¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 11¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard; whole milk powder in cases was reported at 38¢ per lb. and in barrels at 27½¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

**Exports of Powdered Milk During November.**

| Destination. | Pounds. | Destination. | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 66,000 | Chile | 3,250 |
| France | 54,493 | Peru | 3,195 |
| Germany | 527,125 | China | 156 |
| Switzerland | 15,000 | Australia | 44,781 |
| United Kingdom | 230,000 | Philippine Islands | 60 |
| Bermuda | 200 | Other countries | 12,136 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 6,377 | | |
| Br. Honduras | 479 | Total, Nov. 1921 | 974,259 |
| Panama | 3,337 | Total, Nov. 1920 | 80,398 |
| Mexico | 5,193 | Jan.–Nov., 1921 | 9,155,003 |
| Cuba | 1,397 | Jan.–Nov., 1920 | 2,351,538 |
| Dominican Republic | 870 | | |

**Apparently Poland China is the breed** most popular with Iowa hog raisers. According to a recent census report there were 113,869 purebred Poland Chinas in that State on Jan. 1 compared with 107,123 purebred Duroc Jerseys.

## IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING NOVEMBER.

| Imported from— | Dozen. | Total. | Dozen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 31,743 | Nov., 1921 | 186,062 |
| Argentina | 13,500 | Nov., 1920 | 149,842 |
| Hongkong | 25,019 | | |
| Australia | 115,800 | | |

# Fruits and Vegetables

## MARKETS INACTIVE UNDER USUAL HOLIDAY DULLNESS.

### Prices Fairly Steady—Carlot Shipments of Nine Leading Lines Show Marked Decrease.

The end of the year is witnessiug a marked decline in carlot shipments of niue leading fruits and vegetables with prices fairly steady. Producing sections sent only 4,064 carloads to consuming markets during the week ending Dec. 26, as compared with 6,504 the preceding week. The week's shipments, however, were only about 500 cars short of the movement during the corresponding period last year. Total movement to date of the niue commodities covered is 311,358 cars and is practically the same as last season. City markets generally were dull. The only noticeable change is the strengthening of potato prices in middle-western cities and in northern shipping sections.

The advancing trend of middle-western potato markets was the feature of the week. Carlot sales of No. 1 Northern Round White stock advanced 20¢ in Chicago, closing $1.80 to $2 per 100 lbs. and gained 15¢ in Kansas City, closing at $1.75. Shipping points iu Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota supplyiug this class of stock showed corresponding strength, with gains of 5¢ to 10¢ and a general range of $1.55 to $1.75 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Prices at Maine shipping points were unsettled with advances of 5¢ to 10¢, closing $1.41 to $1.46. Prices at western New York shipping stations were nominally unchanged at $1.65, with the demand improving. Reports from Idaho and Colorado producing sections show increased demand with no change in price to growers, at 80¢ to 90¢. Eastern city markets still quote Round Whites slow and steady at $2 to $2.15, with advance of 5¢ to 10¢ in Pittsburgh. Arrivals heavy at New York and Chicago. Shipments light, as is usual during the holiday season. Of the 1,650 cars 528 were from Maine. Imports from Canada for the season are 723 cars. This is about half the rate of import last season.

#### CABBAGE PRICES FIRM.

Extremely quiet conditions prevailed iu cabbage-shipping sections. Prices for Danish type stock were steady to firm at $35 to $42 per ton bulk f. o. b. at western New York and $45 in Wisconsin. About 80% of the present carlot supply is from these two States. Shipments of late Northern cabbage have exceeded 13,000 carloads this seasou, out of 21,000 estimated available for shipment. Last season's shipments to corresponding date were about 15,000 cars. The estimated commercial crop in 1920 was 54,979 cars, which is just about double this year's estimate. Arrivals were rather heavy at New York but light to moderate in other prominent markets. Prices were firm generally in middle western markets, Danish type stock ranging from $50 to $55 per ton with advance of $5 in Chicago. Eastern markets showed little change at prevailing range of $45 to $50.

Boxed apple shipments during the week were 660 cars, as compared with 1,203 cars the preceding week. From the barrel sections 122 cars were shipped, or only one-third as many as the previous week. Total apple movement for the week was 782 cars, compared with 1,500 during the corresponding period last year. Shipping points in Washington and western New York have been dull; practically no sales were reported. The few markets quoting New York Baldwins, A–2¼-inch, showed a general range of $7 to $7.50 per bbl. Maine No. 1's were steady in eastern cities at $6.50 to $7, Chicago showing a little stronger tone. Rhode Island Greenings from Michigan weakened in Chicago to a range of $8.50 to $9.50. Boxed apple markets unchanged. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans still bring $2.50 to $3 per box in middle western cities; Jonathans and Spitzenbergs $2.25 to $2.75 in eastern markets. Carlot arrivals in New York City and Philadelphia decreased sharply at the end of the week.

Sweet potato prices have been nearly steady. Most stock is now selling in bushel hampers. New Jersey yellow varieties are jobbing at $1.75 to $2, with top of $2.25 in Chicago. Maryland and Delaware sweets mostly $1.40 to $1.65, but Boston sales ranged $1.75 to $1.90. Tennessee Nancy Halls ruled $1.25 to $1.35 in Chicago. New York sales of Virginia No. 1 yellow varieties, in cloth-top barrels, brought $4 to $4.25. Shipments totaled 282 cars, or about 60% of the movement of the preceding week. Total shipments this season to date are 400 cars more than last season.

Prices were steady at $5.50 per 100 lbs. sacked. eastern and middle western yellow onions. Red stock ranged 50¢ lower in Chicago and St. Louis, while California Australian Browns were firm in leading markets at $5.25 to $5.50. Yellow Globes at Connecticut Valley shipping points were in poor demand at $5 to $5.25 f. o. b. Onion shipments moved in nearly the same volume as last year at this time, but the total of 161 cars was 86 less than during the week ended Dec. 19.

#### OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

*Cauliflower* markets were stronger. Standard crates of California stock ranged $2.50 to $3 in eastern cities, while pony crates sold for $2.25 to $2.50 in Chicago. The Florida *celery* crop is reported in good condition; carlot shipments are expected by Jan. 15. Probably 1,200 cars will move from Manatee section. New York celery in the rough sold for $3.50 to $4 per crate in New York City; California stock $6.50 to $7. General range of California celery $5.50 to $6.50 per crate. Florida *lettuce* to date has been very poor; good quality expected after Jan. 1. California Iceberg lettuce ranged $3.50 to $4.50 per crate in most markets, with stronger tone in eastern cities. Fall acreage of *string beans* in west Florida is much larger than last year, but yield and shipments are reported light.

## England's 1921 Potato Crop 110,432,000 Bushels.

The estimated production of potatoes in England and Wales during the 1921 season has been placed at 110,432,000 bus., the yield being 198 bus. per acre, according to a cable received from the Americau Agricultural Commissioner at London under date of Dec. 2. The potato crop of 1920 yielded 117,115,000 bus., or 6,683,000 bus. more than in 1921. The yield per acre in England and Wales during 1920 was 216.5 bus.

**Colorado and California in the West** aud New York and New Jersey in the Northeast have supplied one-half of the season's shipments of mixed vegetables. These go maiuly to small markets which are unable to handle whole carloads of one kind.

## PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

### Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.

| | Carloads received.[1] | This season. Dec. 26. | This season. Dec. 19. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 204 | [2] $2.10–2.15 | [2] $2.10–2.15 | [2] $1.95–2.10 |
| Boston | 66 | 1.90–2.00 | 1.90–1.95 | 1.75–1.90 |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 1.95–2.00 | 1.90 | [2] 1.25–1.50 |
| Baltimore | 7 | 2.15 | 2.05–2.15 | 2.00 |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.60–1.65 |
| Cincinnati | 16 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| Chicago | 100 | [3] 1.85–2.00 | [3] 1.60–1.75 | 1.40–1.55 |
| St. Louis | 35 | [4] 1.65 | ..... | [4] 1.75 |
| Kansas City | 45 | [3 4] 1.75 | [3 4] 1.60 | [3 4] 1.85 |

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, per bushel hamper.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 57 | $1.50–1.85 | $1.40–2.00 | $1.75–1.90 |
| Boston | 26 | 1.75–1.90 | 1.85–2.00 | 2.00 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 1.40 | 1.25–1.45 | ..... |
| Baltimore | 9 | 1.40–1.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 1.50–2.00 | 1.50–1.90 | [5] 1.50–2.25 |
| Cincinnati | 12 | ..... | [5] 1.25–1.35 | [5] 1.80–1.85 |
| Chicago | 37 | [5] 1.25–1.35 | [5] 1.25–1.50 | [5] 1.75 |
| St. Louis | 3 | [5] .90–1.00 | [5] .90–1.00 | [5] 1.75 |
| Kansas City | 1 | [5] 1.10–1.25 | [5] 1.10–1.25 | [5] 1.25–1.50 |

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 51 | $45–47 | $48–50 | $15–16 |
| Boston | 5 | [6] 3.25–3.50 | [6] 3.25 | [6] 1.00–1.25 |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 40–48 | 50–55 | ..... |
| Baltimore | 7 | 45 | 45–50 | 17–18 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 55 | 55 | 7.00 |
| Cincinnati | 6 | 60 | 60 | ..... |
| Chicago | 13 | 55 | 48–50 | 15–16 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 50–55 | 50 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 5 | [2] 3.00–3.50 | [2] 3.00–3.50 | [2] 1.25 |

ONIONS, Eastern, Middle Western and Western Yellow Globes, per 100 lbs. sacked.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 32 | ..... | $5.00–5.25 | $1.12–1.25 |
| Boston | 17 | $5.50–5.65 | 5.50–5.75 | 1.50–1.75 |
| Philadelphia | 6 | ..... | 5.00–5.25 | 1.35 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 5.50 | 5.50–5.65 | 1.00–1.25 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 5.25–5.50 | 5.25–5.50 | .90–1.15 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 1.00–1.25 |
| Chicago | 4 | [7] 5.00–5.50 | [7] 5.00–5.50 | [7] 1.15–1.25 |
| St. Louis | 1 | [7] 5.00 | [7] 5.50 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 3 | 4.75–5.00 | 4.75–5.00 | 1.50 |

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2½ inch, Barrels.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 35 | ..... | $7.50–8.00 | $3.50–4.00 |
| Boston | 3 | [8] $7.00–7.50 | 6.00–6.50 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 6.50 | 6.00–7.00 | 3.50–4.00 |
| Baltimore | 3 | 7.25–7.50 | 7.00–7.25 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | 25 | 6.50–7.50 | 6.50–7.00 | 4.50–5.00 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 7.00 | [8] 6.75–7.00 | 4.50 |
| Chicago | 7 | 7.00–7.50 | 7.00–7.50 | 4.50–5.00 |

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 144 | [9] $2.75 | [9] $3.00 | [9] $4.00–5.00 |
| Boston | 37 | ..... | [10] 2.30–2.70 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 23 | ..... | 2.25–2.50 | ..... |
| Chicago | 121 | 2.50–3.00 | 2.50–3.00 | 2.25–2.75 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50–3.00 |

### Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POTATOES (100 lbs.). | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | ..... | ..... | $1.45–1.55 |
| Presque Isle, Me. | [2] $1.41–1.46 | [2] $1.36 | ..... |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 1.60–1.64 | 1.50–1.55 | 1.23–1.33 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | ..... | 1.45–1.50 | 1.30–1.35 |
| Waupaca, Wis. | [11] 1.00–1.25 | [11] 1.00 | 1.35 |
| Greeley, Colo. | ..... | [12] .90 | ..... |
| Idaho Falls, Idaho. | [12] .80 | [12] .80 | [12] .75 |
| ONIONS (100 lbs.). | | | |
| Massachusetts Points | 5.00–5.25 | 5.00–5.25 | ..... |
| CABBAGE (bulk ton). | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | ..... | 40.00 | 8.00–9.00 |
| APPLES (boxes). | | | |
| Spokane, Wash. | ..... | 2.00–2.25 | 2.00 |

[1] For week ending Dec. 26.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Maine Baldwins No. 1.
[9] Spitzenburgs.
[10] Auction sales.
[11] Warehouse cash to growers.
[12] Wagon loads cash to growers.

## NEW YORK'S RIVER MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

may have the amount or kind of goods they desire. Tops are opened on sample barrels, lids pried off a few boxes, produce is inspected and sampled by the jobbers who would make purchases. The prospective buyers group themselves around the car-lot receiver. Each buyer calls him aside and dickers with him over the price. Lots of 50 or 100 or more boxes are sold to this jobber or that one. Sales slips and order books are in demand. The carload of goods is quickly sold. The transaction is being repeated in kind in all quarters of the pier.

And then begins the onrush of motor trucks and horse-drawn drays. The array of packages purchased by each jobber is quickly loaded on a truck. Twisting and turning, the teams wend their way through the jam and off the pier. The fruits and vegetables are one lap nearer the end of their journey. They are now in the care of the jobber. From his store they pass to the retailer and, through him, to the consumer. Many times loaded and unloaded, passing through many hands, these food products finally reach the homes of the millions in New York City.

### WESTERN PRODUCE AT AUCTION.

Not all the produce on the New York piers, however, is handled by private sale. California and other Pacific coast products reach the metropolis principally over one trunkline railroad. On the pier controlled by that road many of the arrivals of apples, oranges, lemons, grapes, and other fruits are sold in the upper rooms at public auction. Auction sales produce quicker cash results; the goods are generally moved faster.

A really beautiful display of these goods is made on the main floor of the pier. On both sides of the broad thoroughfare the boxes of fruit are stacked in orderly fashion. Each lot is numbered, and an open sample box is placed in a slanting position easily accessible for the inspection of prospective buyers. Printed catalogues, listing the various lots of fruit, are in the hands of all purchasers. As they make the rounds, looking over the goods, any notes as to quality and condition are jotted in the catalogues. Each one planning to attend the auction has definitely in mind the lot or lots which he desires to obtain. Many buyers are after the same group of boxes of oranges or apples or whatever it may be.

### GONG ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF SALE.

A gong rings out the notice that the auction is about to begin in the room upstairs. The throngs hasten there, and the main pier is almost deserted. Bidders in the auction room occupy the steep bank of seats at one end of the structure. On a raised platform at the opposite end the auctioneer appears, with his clerks and assistants. Collarless, a glass of water at hand, and in a loud voice he "starts the ball rolling." The whole room is soon in a turmoil. One buyer interrupts another, shouting a request to have a certain lot of fruit placed on sale. Bidding is active and continuous. A raised hand here and there boosts the price. The hammer falls, a sale is completed. The next lot is up, and the loud bidding is resumed. Jests and laughs are exchanged across the room. One bidder is cried down; another may be "joshed" because the goods he has bought are offgrade. The quick eye of the auctioneer scans the crowd. He knows the bidders well. He spots the highest bidder, and the game goes on.

If the sale continues for a long time, he may be replaced by another autioneer with a fresh voice of different tone. The public would be amazed if it could witness this daily scramble for fruit. The strenuous, almost wrangling tone of the bidding at first dazes the onlooker, but back of all the noise and shouting is a saving sense of humor and good will.

The trials and tribulations of a humble lemon, plum, or apple are many from the time it is picked in the orchard until it is served on the table or buffet. It would pay any grower to visit a large market like New York and see the agencies through which his fruit passes before it is eaten. He would be impressed with the size and importance of modern marketing machinery.

### MARKET REPORTERS ON THE JOB.

Whether the jobbing sales of fruits and vegetables are handled at the point of arrival and unloading of the cars, or whether the sales are made on "the street" at the stores of the wholesale dealers, the market reporters of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates interview in the early hours of each business day a considerable number of these important dealers. The bureau's representative passes from one wholesaler to another, sometimes spending a couple of hours and walking 2 or 3 miles to ascertain the facts on which to judge the day's market. He inquires of the dealers the actual prices at which they have made jobbing sales during the early morning. Sometimes the sales slips are inspected. Consideration is given to grade, size, quality, and condition of the various commodities. A quick survey is made of the amount of stuff on sale and of the volume of the sales. The statements of one dealer are weighed against those of another. Extreme quotations are verified before being accepted, and by the time the reporter reaches his office he is able to release a well-balanced, fairly complete story of the market conditions of that morning. As the tide rises or falls in these important index cities, the supply of fruits and vegetables from the producing districts is attracted or retarded.

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**The commercial grape crop** in Erie County, N. Y., an important producing section for eastern grapes, is estimated by State officials at three-fourths of a ton per acre.

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### CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| Commodity. | Week ending Dec. 24. | Same week last season. | Previous week this season. | This season to Dec. 24. | Last season to Dec. 24. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples: | | | | | | |
| Boxed | 660 | 526 | 1,203 | 45,200 | 28,024 | 36,297 |
| Barreled | 122 | 973 | 335 | 22,857 | 57,154 | 72,430 |
| Cabbage: | | | | | | |
| 1921 season | 236 | 205 | 463 | 26,123 | 28,934 | 33,164 |
| New | 33 | 7 | 27 | [1] 143 | [1] 55 | [1] 26,123 |
| Cauliflower | 146 | 106 | 104 | 1,669 | 1,742 | 3,825 |
| Celery | 345 | 144 | 506 | 9,656 | 7,996 | 10,373 |
| Lettuce: | | | | | | |
| 1921 season | 3 | 0 | 11 | 18,216 | 12,478 | 12,480 |
| New | 322 | 263 | 493 | [1] 2,506 | [1] 2,559 | [1] 18,216 |
| Onions | 161 | 178 | 247 | 16,409 | 22,036 | 28,190 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | |
| Sweet | 282 | 347 | 493 | 11,502 | 11,098 | 17,843 |
| White | 1,650 | 1,636 | 2,395 | 144,912 | 129,213 | 196,889 |
| Vegetables, mixed: | | | | | | |
| 1921 season | 57 | 139 | 181 | 14,814 | 12,564 | 13,420 |
| New | 47 | 66 | 46 | [1] 274 | [1] 259 | [1] 14,814 |
| Total | 4,064 | 4,590 | 6,504 | 311,358 | 311,239 | 424,911 |

[1] Not included in totals.

## THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending Dec. 3.

| Variety and grade. | From— | Market. | Price.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow Newtowns: | | | *Per box.* |
| Extra fancy | Oreg. | London | $3.04–3.55 |
| Do | do. | Liverpool | 2.84–3.75 |
| Do | Wash. | Glasgow | 3.04–3.29 |
| Do | Oreg. | do. | 3.14–3.65 |
| Fancy | Calif. | Liverpool | 2.63–2.84 |
| Do | Wash. | Glasgow | 2.84–3.04 |
| Do | Oreg. | do. | 2.43–3.24 |
| C grade | do. | London | 2.84–3.34 |
| Do | do. | Liverpool | 2.79 |
| Do | Wash. | do. | 2.43–2.84 |
| Do | do. | Glasgow | 2.73–2.84 |
| All grades | Calif. | London | 3.04–3.44 |
| Spitzenburgs: | | | |
| Fancy | Oreg. | Liverpool | 2.73–3.34 |
| C grade | do. | do. | 2.68–2.99 |
| All grades | do. | Glasgow | 2.79–3.04 |
| Do | Calif. | London | 2.84–3.04 |
| Winesaps: | | | |
| Extra fancy | Wash. | Liverpool | 2.84–3.24 |
| Fancy | do. | do. | 2.73–3.04 |
| Jonathans, all grades | Oreg. | Glasgow | 2.73–3.09 |
| Delicious, all grades | do. | do. | 3.29–4.05 |

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 3, when a shilling was worth about 20¢.

The demand was light on the London market. The movement of apples was draggy, the market was weak and the prices realized were slightly lower. At Liverpool the demand was also light. The movement was limited, the market weaker and prices slightly lower than last week. A good local demand existed at Glasgow. The movement, however, was slower, the market was steady with prices slightly lower than during the previous week. All of the apples above quoted were of medium size.

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### Giants and Burbanks Popular in New Orleans Potato Market.

Potatoes are commonly sold in the New Orleans market in 150-lb. sacks, but few lots being shipped in bulk. Jersey Giants and Burbanks are perhaps the most popular varieties and usually command a somewhat higher price than round stock. There is little demand for red potatoes, although an occasional car of Kaw Valley Early Ohios is taken when white stock of similar grade is not obtainable. Colorado brown stock is well liked in that market because of its medium and generally uniform size.

Cars of potatoes are unloaded at the railroad sheds without expense to the receiver. The sacks are piled up, and the stock is marked with the car number and name of receiver and held for delivery. Storage on such stock is free for the first 48 hours after unloading, then storage fees are charged at the rate of 1¢ per 100 lbs. for the first 10 days and higher for longer periods. Sales of six sacks or more are considered wholesale lots.

When cars need to be reconditioned because of freezing, decay, or excessive blemishes, screens are set up in the railroad yards, and the receivers are allowed to set a force at work sorting the stock. The receiver pays for the sound stock as weighed on the official scales. All cut and bruised specimens are removed along with decayed or frozen stock, and a fancy lot is made. The result is often a considerable shrinkage from the original weight of the car lot when shipped.

Most of the northern potatoes coming to the New Orleans market are bought at shipping points subject to examination on arrival. Not many cars are shipped to this market on consignment.

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**Virginia has been shipping one-half** of the total supply of sweet potatoes the past five months.

# Grain

## PRICES REGISTER NET ADVANCES DURING THE WEEK.

**Corn Relatively Stronger Than Wheat—Market Affected By Passage of Russian Relief Bill.**

Developments in the grain markets were not great during the week ending Dec. 24 though there was a net gain in prices seemingly based on substantial conditions. The price improvement appeared to be the result of a legitimate hardening process after the market for weeks and even months apparently had been discounting every bearish factor in the world. Corn was relatively stronger than wheat during the week gained as much. This is very unusual, for when price changes are more than fractional, corn lags behind wheat. This was especially true during the fall and the early part of the winter, until last week.

One of the developments of the week, and one which definitely affected corn, was the passage, in the United States Senate, of the Russian relief bill, which authorizes the expenditure of $20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation to purchase grain for Russia. It is thought by members of the grain trade in Chicago that 20,000,000 bus. of corn will be purchased.

Prices advanced on only two days of the week, the 21st and 23d, but declines were slight and most of the advance was held. The net gain in the May futures was as follows for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 24: Chicago May wheat 2¼¢ and May corn 2¼¢; Minneapolis May wheat 2½¢, Kansas City 2½¢, Winnipeg 1½¢.

Closing prices on the 24th were: Chicago May wheat $1.17⅛ and May corn 55½¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.24⅛; Kansas City $1.09⅜ and Winnipeg $1.14.

### DECEMBER WHEAT STRONG.

The difference between December wheat and the May future in the Chicago market during the week and on the 24th was 3½¢. This means that the December future was stronger than the May, which is regarded in the grain trade as a bullish feature. The difference of 3½¢ would be a fair carrying charge to May for the elevator companies, if they had wheat in store and hedged in the December future. Yet No. 2 Red Winter wheat was, on the 24th, at a premium of 3½¢ to 4½¢ over May, which of course precluded the possibility of its being stored for a carrying charge. No. 2 Hard Winter was quoted in the Chicago market on the 24th at 1½¢ to 3½¢ under May.

Corn offers such an attraction to the elevator companies to hold for the carrying charge that they are not desirous of selling any of their stocks. On the 24th the December future was 6¢ under the May. This means that an elevator company which had corn in store and hedged in December, could have "bought in" or taken off its hedge and put it out in the May future at an advance of 6¢. This 6¢ represents the carrying charge from December to May. It amounts to 12% of the price of No. 2 corn in the Chicago market. No. 2 corn was at a small premium over the December future on the 24th. No. 2 Mixed was quoted at ¾¢ premium, which made it 5¼¢ under May.

On the 24th the price paid to farmers in central Iowa for No. 2 corn was approximately 35¢. Lighter receipts at terminal markets and small country offerings had a hardening influence on the market.

### SENTIMENT FRIENDLY TO WHEAT.

In the wheat market, sentiment was rather generally friendly to the "constructive" side of the market. One reason for this is that after Jan. 1, receipts will be light and stocks of wheat will gradually be reduced. Flour stocks are not large, which will necessitate increased buying by jobbers and bakers soon after the first of the year. The mills of the country have lately been operating at an average of approximately only half capacity. A broadening of the demand for flour would mean active cash wheat markets.

Supplies of wheat in store in this country and Canada are large, but a considerable quantity is awaiting export and therefore will not be available for domestic use. A commercial estimate of wheat stocks last week was as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, 51,653,000 bus.; west of the Rockies, 2,591,000; in Canada, 82,247,000; afloat on the Lakes and at Montreal, 46,300,000; total, in this country and Canada, 182,791,000 bus. A year ago the total supply was 162,905,000 bus. Buffalo has 25,500,000 bus. of wheat in boats in store for the winter, of which, according to an unofficial report, 20,500,000 bus. is Canadian. There is also in store in boats at Buffalo 3,500,000 bus. of corn, 2,500,000 oats, 1,000,000 rye, 500,000 barley, and 1,500,000 flax. This is a total of 34,500,000 bushels of all grain in boats for winter storage at Buffalo.

Wheat and flour exports from the United States during the first five months of the present crop year, or from July 1 to Nov. 30, amounted to 181,000,000 bus., compared with 176,000,000 during the same period of 1920.

In November this country imported from Canada for domestic consumption 1,184,700 bus. of wheat and 82,600 bbls. of flour.

### GRAIN EXPORTS.

**Wheat Inspected Out under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.**

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Dec. 24: | | | | | |
| Atlantic ports[1] | 1,164 | 1,470 | ..... | 5 | 323 |
| Gulf ports[2] | 508 | 562 | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific ports[3] | 1,335 | ..... | ..... | 70 | ..... |
| Total | 3,007 | 2,032 | 21 | 75 | 323 |
| Previous week | 2,787 | 3,146 | 15 | 33 | 278 |
| Corresponding week last year | 5,729 | 147 | 4 | 314 | 315 |
| Total July 1 to Dec. 24, 1921 | 132,153 | 18,364 | 535 | 17,019 | 5,211 |
| Corresponding period last year | 152,508 | 4,096 | 2,389 | 11,880 | 20,353 |

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

### Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Dec. | 107¼ | 109⅛ | 108⅝ | 111⅛ | 111 | 113 |
| | May | 112½ | 114⅜ | 114⅛ | 116⅜ | 115⅞ | 116⅞ |
| Corn | Dec. | 46½ | 47⅛ | 46⅜ | 47⅝ | 48¼ | 49 |
| | May | 52⅝ | 53⅜ | 53 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 55 |
| Oats | Dec. | 32⅝ | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| | May | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | 38 | 38⅜ | 38½ | 38⅜ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Dec. | 100½ | 102 | 102⅜ | 104¼ | 105 | 107⅛ |
| | May | 104⅝ | 107⅛ | 106⅜ | 109 | 108½ | 109½ |
| Corn | Dec. | 39⅜ | 40⅜ | 40 | 41⅛ | 41⅜ | 42⅛ |
| | May | 46 | 46½ | 46¼ | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | 48¼ |
| Oats | Dec. | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31 | 31¼ | 31½ |
| | May | 35⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ | 36½ | 36¼ |

### GRAIN PRICES.

**Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, Dec. 23.**
(Cents per bushel.)

#### WHEAT.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Hard Winter | No. 2 | ..... | 109 | 111½ | ..... | ..... | 115 |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 2 | 108½ | 110 | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 1 | 132 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 138 | 137 |
| | No. 2 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 133 | 134 |
| | No. 3 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 128 | 128 |
| | No. 4 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 121 |
| Northern Spring | No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 126 | ..... | 133 | ..... |
| | No. 4 | 110 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 112 | ..... |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter | No. 1 | ..... | 118⅜ | 120 | ..... | 122 | 118 |
| | No. 2 | 113¾ | 115⅝ | 119 | 120¾ | 120 | 121⅝ |
| | No. 3 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 118½ | 118⅝ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 112 | 117 | ..... | 112 | ..... |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | ..... | 108½ | 111⅜ | 114½ | 111 | 113⅜ |
| | No. 2 | 107 | 113 | 109⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅜ | 113⅜ |
| | No. 3 | 106½ | 109½ | 109⅜ | 111 | 110½ | 113⅛ |
| | No. 4 | 97 | 107½ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | ..... | 112 |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 113 | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 111 | 109 | ..... | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 104 | 103 | 103¾ | ..... | 105½ |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| Hard Winter | No. 2 | 102½ | 104⅝ | 106 | 113 | 107⅜ | 107⅛ |
| | No. 3 | 102½ | 102 | 101 | 108 | 107 | 104 |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 2 | ..... | 100 | 101½ | 102 | ..... | 104 |
| | No. 3 | 98 | ..... | 101 | 101 | 102 | 102½ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | 119 | 118 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 124 |
| | No. 3 | 114 | 113¼ | 114⅓ | 114 | 115½ | 118 |
| | No. 4 | 106 | 106 | 105½ | 107 | 107 | 109 |

#### CORN.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ | 47¾ | 50 | 50 |
| | No. 3 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45½ | 47⅜ | 48 |
| | No. 4 | 44⅛ | 44¼ | 44 | 44½ | 46½ | 47¼ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 48¾ | ..... | 50½ | 51 |
| | No. 2 | 47⅜ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47⅜ | 49⅝ | 50¼ |
| | No. 3 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | 45½ | 48 | 48½ |
| | No. 4 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44½ | 46¾ | 47 |
| Mixed | No. 1 | ..... | 47½ | 48 | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47½ | 49⅝ | 50 |
| | No. 3 | 45 | 44⅜ | 45 | 45½ | 47⅜ | 48 |
| | No. 4 | 44½ | 43⅜ | 45 | 44½ | 46½ | 47 |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | No. 2 | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 41½ | 41 |
| | No. 3 | 38 | 38 | 38½ | 38½ | 40 | 40 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 36½ | ..... | ..... | 38½ | ..... |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | ..... | 41 | 41½ | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| | No. 2 | 41 | 41 | 41½ | 42 | 42½ | 43 |
| Yellow | No. 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41½ | ..... | ..... |
| Mixed | No. 2 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41½ | 42 | 42½ |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 38¾ | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 39 | 40 |
| | No. 2 | 38¾ | 38 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 39 | 40 |
| | No. 3 | ..... | 38 | ..... | 37¾ | ..... | 40 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 38½ | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | ..... | 40 |
| | No. 2 | 38¾ | 38 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 39 | 40 |
| | No. 3 | ..... | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | ..... | 39 | 40 |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 38 | 37⅞ | 38 | 37¾ | 39 | 40 |
| | No. 2 | 38⅜ | 37½ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 39 | 39⅞ |
| | No. 3 | 38 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¾ | 39 | ..... |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | ..... | 47¼ | 46½ | 47 | 48½ | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 47 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | ..... | 49½ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | 46 | 45⅞ | 46 | 48 | 48½ |
| | No. 4 | 45½ | ..... | ..... | 45½ | ..... | 47½ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47⅓ | 47½ | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 47 | 47 | 46⅔ | 47 | 48½ | 49½ |
| | No. 3 | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 46 | 47⅝ | 49 |
| | No. 4 | 45⅜ | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 46⅝ | 48 |

#### OATS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 36½ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 37 | 37¼ | 37⅜ |
| | No. 3 | 34 | 34½ | 34½ | 34 | 34⅜ | 35 |
| | No. 4 | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 30⅞ | 31 | ..... | 31 | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 30 | 30 | 30½ | 30 | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| | No. 4 | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | 30½ | 30½ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | ..... | 32 | 32½ | 32½ | ..... | ..... |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29½ | 30 | 30½ |
| | No. 4 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 35½ | 35½ | ..... | 35 | 35 | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 33½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| | No. 4 | 33½ | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 |

#### RYE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | | ..... | ..... | 86 | 86 | ..... | ..... |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Western | No. 2 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77½ | 79 | 79½ |

# Hay and Feed

## HAY MARKETS INACTIVE PENDING LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

### Most Buyers Await Inventory Before Increasing Supplies—Timothy Markets Unsettled.

The usual holiday dullness prevailed in all the principal hay markets during the week ending Dec. 24. Stocks in dealers' hands are not large, but most buyers appear to be waiting until after inventory Jan. 1 to increase supplies. Light loadings are indicated by reports from country points, and shippers generally seem to be awaiting the result of the decrease in freight rates ordered to become effective Dec. 29.

Receipts were comparatively light and the usual pre-boliday increase in arrivals at the central western markets failed to materialize. Colder weather in the West and Northwest is expected to result in an improved demand and the trade as a whole is said to be expecting more activity in the market after the first of the year.

Receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Dec. 17 and 24, 1921, and Dec. 18, 1920, are shown in the following table:

| | 1921 | | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 24. | Dec. 17. | Dec. 18. |
| Boston | 78 | 38 | 106 |
| New York | 99 | 220 | 286 |
| Philadelphia | 58 | 98 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | 112 | 112 | 154 |
| Cincinnati | 168 | 230 | 211 |
| Chicago | 163 | 319 | 577 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 103 | 162 | 442 |
| Kansas City | 355 | 358 | 600 |
| Los Angeles | 140 | 149 | 77 |
| San Francisco | 58 | 73 | 78 |

### TIMOTHY MARKETS LOWER.

*Timothy.*—Timothy markets were sensitive to local conditions during the week and prices ranged from $1.50 lower to $1 higher in the various markets. Increased receipts and a light demand forced prices down $1.50 per ton from the previous week's quotations at Boston while light receipts at New York, caused partly by the closing of river navigation, resulted in an advance of $1 per ton for No. 1 timothy in that market. Prices declined $1.50 per ton at Philadelphia also but were practically unchanged at Pittsburgh. The demand, however, was dull at both markets.

Receipts at Chicago were below expectations as were also reports of country loadings. As a result prices were advanced $1 per ton. Minneapolis reports that recent accumulations are well cleared up on account of light receipts, but that because of the limited demand no material advance in prices is expected unless the present cold weather causes a broader shipping demand.

Excessive offerings of hay of unsatisfactory quality caused a weak market at Cincinnati. Rain during the week also contributed to the weakness and liberal concessions were necessary to keep the trade moving. The railroads entering Cincinnati have recently announced a charge of $3 per car on all hay or straw held for inspection or disposition either on receivers' tracks or the plugging tracks.

Southern markets are practically at a standstill. While stocks are light no trans-

(Concluded on page 396, column 2.)

## LIGHT TRADING IN MILL FEEDS THROUGHOUT WEEK.

### Wheat Feed Production Small—Good Weather Curtails Southern Feed Demand.

That the feed market has been undergoing the usual holiday dullness is indicated in reports from the various markets for the week ending Dec. 24. Dealers are keeping stocks light because of the light demand and the desire to have stocks as small as possible for the January inventory. In some sections the expectation of lower freight rates is also causing buyers to hold off.

Demand in the southern markets is being curtailed by the unusually fine weather which has prevailed in that section but in the Central West and Northwest the recent cold waves have stimulated buying. Eastern markets are generally inactive. Prices have fluctuated somewhat during the week but there has been no great price movement either upward or downward.

*Wheat mill feeds.*—Wheat feeds continue strong. Minneapolis mills are reported to be operating only about one-half of normal because of the poor flour demand and to be considerably behind on their feed deliveries, some contracts for October and November delivery not having been filled yet. Western mills are also well sold up and the local demand, stimulated by colder weather, is taking the output of most country mills. The demand in the eastern markets, however, is confined principally to transit and spot feed. Resellers at New York and Philadelphia are offering both bran and middlings at lower prices than millers are quoting for shipment from mills.

About 10,500 tons of bran are reported in storage at Buffalo and Erie with ample stocks of middlings and other feeds. Stocks of feed reported in storage have made the market slightly bearish at Chicago and buyers hesitate to contract large quantities for future delivery. The future of the wheat feed market, however, depends to a large extent upon the flour production.

Steady markets for both bran and middlings are reported from the Pacific coast with prices practically unchanged. More activity is expected at these markets after the first of the year.

*Cottonseed meal and cake.*—Cottonseed meal ruled slightly easier in several markets because of ample offerings and a limited demand.

Stocks of meal on hand at mills Nov. 30, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 254,704 tons compared with 219,390 tons on Nov. 30, 1920. Stocks of seed on hand at mills were also considerably larger than at the corresponding time last year and this is reported to have caused a slightly easier tone to the market. Export bids were also slightly lower and jobbers at Kansas City were reported to be offering meal for resale at $2 under mill quotations.

*Linseed meal.*—The linseed meal market was reported stronger at Cincinnati but weaker at practically all other markets. More activity was noted at Philadelphia but prices were unchanged. Offerings increased at Chicago but there was a fair demand at current prices. Foreign demand was reported as having dropped off somewhat but northern crushers claimed a good domestic demand. The market was slightly easier at New York and also at Kansas City.

(Concluded on page 398, column 3.)

### CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, DEC. 24.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | Boston.[1] | New York.[1] | Philadelphia.[1] | Baltimore. | Pittsburgh.[1] | Cincinnati.[1] | Savannah. | Memphis.[1] | New Orleans. | Chicago.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | Kansas City.[1] | Los Angeles.[1] | San Francisco.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | 28.00 | 29.50 | 22.00 | 21.00 | 21.50 | 19.00 | 27.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 | 22.00 | 18.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Standard timothy | ..... | 28.50 | 21.00 | 20.50 | 20.00 | ..... | 26.00 | ..... | 26.00 | 20.00 | 17.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | 26.00 | 27.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 19.00 | 16.50 | 10.75 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | ..... | 27.50 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 19.00 | 17.50 | 26.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 16.50 | 13.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | 23.50 | 25.00 | ..... | 19.50 | 21.50 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | 16.00 | 11.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.50 | 21.50 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.50 | 17.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | 26.00 | 21.00 | 28.00 | 25.00 | 28.00 | 24.00 | 21.00 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 18.00 |
| Standard alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | ..... | 23.00 | 26.00 | 21.00 | 19.50 | 16.25 | 20.00 | 16.00 |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 26.50 | 19.00 | 24.00 | 18.00 | 16.00 | 13.25 | 18.00 | 15.00 |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 13.00 | 9.75 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 10.50 | 8.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Grain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 wheat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 |
| No. 1 oat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 17.00 |
| FEED (bagged). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 30.50 | 29.50 | 30.00 | 27.50 | 30.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | 30.00 | 32.00 | 28.00 | 32.00 | 31.00 | 33.40 | 26.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.50 | 27.00 | 26.00 |
| Hard winter | ..... | 30.00 | 30.00 | 27.50 | ..... | 30.50 | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | 25.10 | ..... | 21.00 | 24.00 | ..... |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring (standard) | 31.50 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 28.50 | 30.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.50 | 30.00 | 32.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.50 | ..... | 32.50 | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter wheat shorts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.00 | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | ..... | 26.00 |
| Wheat millrun | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.50 | 21.50 | ..... | 23.00 |
| Rye middlings | ..... | ..... | ..... | [2] 20.00 | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 51.50 | 52.50 | ..... | 50.00 | ..... | 51.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46.50 | 44.00 | 47.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (41%) | ..... | ..... | 46.50 | 43.00 | ..... | 44.50 | ..... | 37.00 | 42.00 | 44.50 | ..... | 43.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonseed (36%) | ..... | 44.75 | 43.59 | 41.50 | ..... | 41.50 | 37.00 | 34.50 | 41.00 | 40.00 | ..... | 41.50 | 40.00 | 44.00 |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23.50 | 27.50 | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | 25.50 | 20.50 | ..... | 17.00 | 28.00 | 22.00 |
| Velvet bean meal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gluten feed | 44.01 | 43.34 | 42.93 | 39.95 | 42.50 | 40.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36.65 | ..... | 41.50 | ..... | ..... |
| White hominy feed | 29.50 | 29.50 | 28.50 | 26.00 | 29.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Yellow hominy feed | ..... | 28.50 | 27.50 | 25.50 | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 33.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.50 | 21.00 | 23.50 | [3] 30.00 | ..... |
| Dried beet pulp | ..... | 29.50 | 30.00 | 24.90 | 30.00 | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 19.00 | 21.50 | 25.00 | ..... |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

# Seeds

## MILLET SEED PRICES UNCHANGED FROM TWO WEEKS AGO.

**Low Prices Cause Growers to Hold Seed—Only Small Percentage of Crop Sold.**

The indifference of seedsmen to purchasing their requirements of millet seed at this time has left the market in the same lethargic state as was recorded in the Market Reporter for Dec. 24. Some movement is expected to take place as soon as the reduction in freight rates in southwestern districts becomes effective. Growers are unwilling to sell at prevailing prices but seedsmen are just as reluctant about raising their bids, or even bidding at all on seed offered them.

In Williamson County, Tennessee, approximately 85% of the golden millet has been sold by growers. On Dec. 20 growers were receiving $1.80 to $2 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run seed. In Kansas mostly 90¢ to $1 was being offered for golden millet and 70¢ to 80¢ for common and Siberian millet. Missouri and Iowa growers were receiving bids of about 80¢ for golden millet, while Texas growers were being offered $1 to $1.25. In Oklahoma prices of $1 for golden and 60¢ to 75¢ for common and Siberian were prevailing. Millet prices in Colorado were low, being mostly 50¢ to 65¢ for common, 60¢ to 75¢ for Siberian, and 70¢ to 80¢ for broom-corn millet. Japanese millet prices showed little or no change from a few weeks ago, and $2.75 to $3 per 100 lbs. probably represented the bulk of the recent sales in several Iowa, New York, and Pennsylvania counties. Except in several of these counties and portions of Tennessee, Colorado, Kansas, and one or two other States the movement of the millet seed crop has hardly begun.

### More Chilean Red Clover Seed Arrives at New York.

During the week ending Dec. 24, there arrived at New York and Baltimore, subject to the seed importation act, 259,600 lbs. of red clover seed from Chile and Germany, 123,000 rye grass from Great Britain, 77,000 vetch from Germany, 55,000 rape from France, and 99,000 clover (kind not specified) from Germany and Belgium.

Exports of seed from these ports during the same period were as follows: 45,136 lbs. meadow fescue to Great Britain; 16,600 lbs. Kentucky blue grass to France and Holland; and 80,900 lbs. timothy and 57,100 clover to Great Britain.

### Trend of Timothy Seed Prices Continues Upward.

The upward trend of timothy seed prices continued between Dec. 6 and Dec. 20, after experiencing a few temporary setbacks. The average increase for the country during that period, however, amounted to only about 15¢ per 100 lbs. In some sections prices to growers on Dec. 20 were 30¢ or more higher than on Dec. 6, yet in other sections no change or a decline occurred. Even in the latter sections prices during the week ending Dec. 24 were considered to be higher than the previous week.

Prices for clean seed, as shown in the accompanying table, ranged from $3.50 per 100 lbs. in North Dakota to $5 in central and southern Illinois, and averaged about $4.65. The recent movement from growers' hands has been light but less than 10% of the crop is now being held by them.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

| State or section. | Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed. | | | Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 20. | Dec. 6. | Nov. 8. | Dec. 20. | Dec. 6. | Nov. 8. |
| | | | | Perct. | Perct. | Perct. |
| NE. Iowa | $4.75 | $4.45 | $4.00 | 85 | 85 | 80 |
| SW. Iowa | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.05 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| SE. Iowa | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.05 | 90 | 90 | 85 |
| NW. Missouri | 4.55 | 4.35 | 3.85 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| NE. Missouri | 4.80 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 90 | 90 | 85 |
| S. Minnesota | 4.55 | 4.55 | 3.95 | 85 | 80 | 75 |
| NE. South Dak | 4.05 | 4.25 | 3.90 | 90 | 85 | 85 |
| North Dakota | 3.50 | 4.00 | 3.45 | 75 | 50 | 45 |
| N. Illinois | 5.40 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 85 | 85 | 75 |
| C. Illinois | 5.00 | 4.65 | 4.75 | 95 | 90 | 90 |
| S. Illinois | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Indiana | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.40 | 90 | 90 | 85 |
| N. Ohio | 4.75 | 4.45 | 4.35 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Wisconsin | 4.60 | 4.75 | 4.20 | 50 | 45 | 45 |

## WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 395.)

actions during the week were reported in several markets. Lower freight rates are expected to improve the situation, however, after the first of the year.

*Alfalfa.*—Colder weather in the Central West is accelerating the demand for alfalfa. Kansas City reports an increase in the number of inquiries being received for alfalfa not only from the Middle West but also from the Eastern States. The present freight rates, however, prevent much trading but buying is expected by the shippers and dealers to develop soon after the reduced rates become effective. There is a limited shipping demand at Chicago for good dairy alfalfa.

The dry weather in California is causing an improved demand and considerable hay is being drawn from Nevada. Local prices at present are higher than can be obtained for hay for export so that but little hay is being exported at this time. Shippers in Idaho are desirous of finding an outlet for their hay but up to the present it has been possible to find a market for only a small quantity.

*Prairie.*—Good grades of prairie hay were in better demand at both Kansas City and Chicago and prices were advanced about $2 per ton at both markets. The demand is very limited, however, and the stockyards which, with the local consumers, are the principal users are buying sparingly. Large quantities of hay are reported available for shipment when rates and prices are such that shippers can move it advantageously.

*Straw.*—Receipts of straw are generally light. A good demand prevails in Boston, New York, and Chicago because of light receipts and colder weather. Current prices are as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $11, Pittsburgh $15, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $8.50, Kansas City $7.75; No. 1 oats—Boston $20, Philadelphia and Cincinnati $12, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $15, Chicago $14, Minneapolis $9.50, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston and New York $25.50, Philadelphia $20, Baltimore $22; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $15, Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $15.50, Minneapolis $9.50.

With regard to purebred swine, Rhode Island had the smallest number on Jan. 1, 1920, the total amounting to 513. Delaware had a total of only 653 head.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR RED CLOVER SEED IN MOST MARKETS.

**Alsike Clover Seed Prices Also Show Increases, But Demand Apparently Less Than For Red Clover.**

Red clover seed prices continued to advance in practically all sections and averaged about 40¢ per 100 lbs. higher to growers on Dec. 20 than on Dec. 6. Alsike clover seed prices also advanced in most sections during the two weeks under review, but they were a little lower in a few important sections. Wholesale seedsmen advanced their selling prices on red clover 50¢ to $1 but were quoting alsike clover at unchanged prices to 25¢ per 100 lbs. higher.

Although country merchants have not been buying freely from seedsmen, there has been little or no disposition on the part of the latter to shade prices inasmuch as stocks have not been burdensome. The inactivity of many seedsmen in purchasing their requirements from country shippers and growers has been due mostly to curtailed finances under which seedsmen and others have found it necessary to operate.

*Red clover.*—The average price paid to growers for clean, red clover seed on Dec. 20 was $16.40 compared with $16 on Dec. 6. As shown in the accompanying table, prices ranged from $15.25 in Idaho to $18.25 in southwestern Ohio. In the more important sections $16.15 to $17 was being paid but growers were not anxious to sell at these prices. The larger portion of the crop, estimated at about 70%, has already been sold by growers at prices which average lower than these.

*Alsike clover.*—In most sections somewhat higher prices were paid to growers for alsike clover seed on Dec. 20 than on Dec. 6 but the demand for this seed was not so good as that for red clover. The average advance between these dates was about 30¢. Prices ranged from $13.30 per 100 lbs. of clean seed in northwestern Ohio to $15.25 in central Illinois, as indicated in the accompanying table. Nearly 80% of the crop has been sold by growers but the movement during the past three or four weeks has been rather slow.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

| State or section. | Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed. | | | Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 20. | Dec. 6. | Nov. 22. | Dec. 20. | Dec. 6. | Nov. 22. |
| | | | | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. |
| Michigan | $16.75 | $16.25 | $15.00 | 65 | 65 | 60 |
| N. Illinois | 16.15 | 15.75 | 15.10 | 75 | 75 | 65 |
| C. Illinois | 16.15 | 15.95 | 16.15 | 60 | 60 | 45 |
| N. Indiana | 16.70 | 16.10 | 16.30 | 80 | 75 | 70 |
| C. Indiana | 17.20 | 16.90 | 16.65 | 55 | 55 | 50 |
| S. Indiana | 17.30 | 16.80 | 16.90 | 50 | 45 | 35 |
| NW. Ohio | 17.80 | 17.05 | 17.65 | 75 | 75 | 65 |
| SW. Ohio | 18.25 | 17.65 | 17.70 | 75 | 70 | 45 |
| Minnesota | 16.10 | 15.00 | 14.95 | 75 | 70 | 65 |
| W. Wis | 16.40 | 16.90 | 15.90 | 50 | 40 | 35 |
| E. Wis | 15.90 | 15.65 | 16.80 | 65 | 55 | 50 |
| S. Wis | 16.95 | 16.90 | 16.85 | 55 | 55 | 50 |
| Idaho | 15.25 | 15.00 | 14.90 | 90 | 85 | 75 |
| Oregon | 15.50 | 15.25 | 14.75 | 99 | 90 | 85 |
| Nebraska | 15.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 60 | 45 | 45 |
| Kansas | 15.30 | 15.30 | 16.20 | 80 | 80 | 60 |
| NE. Iowa | 16.00 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 70 | 60 | 50 |
| SW. Iowa | 16.45 | 15.50 | 15.75 | 75 | 75 | 70 |
| SE. Iowa | 16.80 | 15.70 | 15.65 | 75 | 70 | 70 |
| Missouri | 16.00 | 15.90 | 16.50 | 55 | 45 | 45 |

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. |
| Michigan | $14.65 | $13.85 | $12.85 | 80 | 80 | 75 |
| N. Illinois | 13.75 | 13.60 | 14.50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| C. Illinois | 15.25 | 15.00 | 14.25 | 80 | 75 | 75 |
| N. Indiana | 14.25 | 13.85 | 13.85 | 80 | 75 | 75 |
| C. Indiana | 15.00 | 13.60 | 15.00 | 75 | 70 | 65 |
| NW. Ohio | 13.30 | 13.05 | 13.25 | 75 | 70 | 70 |
| SW. Ohio | 13.50 | 14.15 | 13.30 | 70 | 65 | 55 |
| New York | 14.55 | 15.00 | 14.65 | 80 | 75 | 75 |
| W. Wis | 14.25 | 14.50 | 14.00 | 60 | 50 | 25 |
| E. Wis | 14.00 | 14.20 | 13.25 | 70 | 60 | 60 |
| S. Wis | 14.30 | 13.65 | 13.70 | 65 | 65 | 55 |
| Idaho | 14.50 | 13.50 | 15.00 | 95 | 95 | 90 |
| Oregon | 14.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 95 | 90 | 90 |

## FROZEN POULTRY RAPIDLY GOING INTO COLD STORAGE.

**Larger Portion of Apple Holdings Packed in Boxes—Stocks of Meat in Storage Continue Small.**

Total cold storage holdings of frozen poultry aggregated 65,000,000 lbs. on Dec. 1, compared with 49,000,000 lbs. on Dec. 1, 1920, and with the five-year average of 50,000,000 lbs. The largest increase was shown in roasters which comprised one-third of the total holdings and totaled 21,720,000 lbs. This is the largest quantity ever reported for that date and exceeds the five-year average by 9,587,000 lbs. All varieties of frozen poultry except turkeys were larger than either last year's stocks or the five-year average.

Total holdings of apples on Dec. 1 were 5,759,000 bbls. (using three boxes as the equivalent of one barrel), compared with 6,787,000 bbls. last year and a five-year average of 5,364,000 bbls. Sixty-six per cent of the holdings were packed in boxes, while reports for the the previous five years showed an average of 35% packed in boxes.

Creamery butter stocks showed a decrease of only 12,845,000 lbs. during November, as compared with a decrease of 22,029,000 lbs. last year and a five-year average decrease of 20,553,000 lbs. Actual stocks on hand were very low. Stocks of case eggs decreased 1,978,000 cases during November, compared with a decrease of 2,014,000 cases last year. The five-year average decrease was 1,805,000 cases.

Total stocks of meats in storage increased about 12,626,000 lbs. during November. Holdings of all varieties were very low, each variety showing a decrease compared with the five-year average. Lard stocks were also comparatively low, although the production of 108,000,000 lbs. was the largest ever reported for the month of November. It is quite probable that there are considerable stocks in common storage not covered by this report.

### Federal Inspection Service on Peanuts Now Available.

The Food Products Inspection Service of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is now prepared to make inspections of shelled Spanish peanuts at the following markets: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

Other important markets in the vicinity of the points listed will be reached from these points. Applications for inspections should be addressed by mail, telegraph, or telephone to "Inspection, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates," at the city nearest to the point where inspection is desired.

Inspections will be made on the basis of tentative Federal grades and the results will be reported by wire if so requested, otherwise by mail.

The fee for such inspections will be $4.00 when the quantity involved is more than one-half of a carload of the maximum customary size, but not more than a full carload, and $2.50 when the quantity involved is one-half of such a carload or less. If the inspection is made at a market where no food products inspector is located the applicant will be charged with the traveling expenses and other items paid or incurred by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the inspection.

### MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Dec. 1.

| Commodity. | 1921 | 1920 | 5-year average. | November, 1921. | November, 1920. | 5-year average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES. | | | | | | |
| Barrels | 1,976,229 | 4,570,067 | 3,507,357 | 1,821,647 | 3,515,731 | 2,925,245 |
| Boxes | 11,349,738 | 6,650,538 | 5,569,712 | 5,464,365 | 2,877,721 | 2,808,048 |
| BUTTER (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 65,138,450 | 79,749,703 | 73,146,778 | 77,983,206 | 101,778,314 | 93,700,216 |
| Packing stock | 1,427,105 | 3,138,503 | 2,650,455 | 1,703,427 | 3,528,100 | 3,129,240 |
| CHEESE (pounds). | | | | | | |
| American | 34,062,316 | 39,921,133 | 48,059,985 | 42,968,543 | 48,566,469 | 55,731,577 |
| Swiss, including block | 4,327,245 | 4,882,614 | [1] 2,941,175 | 4,640,617 | 5,247,606 | [1] 3,090,274 |
| Brick and Munster | 1,766,896 | 1,592,134 | [1] 1,069,383 | 1,709,372 | 1,741,529 | [1] 928,857 |
| Limburger | 866,114 | 1,059,101 | [1] 866,812 | 1,126,874 | 1,276,215 | [1] 975,374 |
| Cottage, pot, and bakers' | 2,627,377 | 4,825,091 | [1] 3,288,000 | 3,175,584 | 5,493,453 | [1] 3,586,181 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | 280,469 | 199,322 | [1] 158,342 | 312,173 | 187,161 | [1] 211,753 |
| All other varieties | 5,073,987 | 6,321,001 | [1] 3,671,374 | 5,571,778 | 6,579,811 | [1] 3,686,453 |
| EGGS. | | | | | | |
| Cases | 2,402,081 | 1,824,473 | 2,466,019 | 4,380,001 | 3,837,960 | 4,272,027 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 22,898,492 | 29,944,548 | 16,710,091 | 26,114,383 | 20,460,878 | 15,089,789 |
| FROZEN POULTRY (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 12,452,086 | 10,970,316 | 9,293,346 | 10,429,572 | 9,755,916 | 7,198,451 |
| Roasters | 21,720,897 | 11,242,495 | 12,134,256 | 8,915,039 | 5,230,505 | 5,145,209 |
| Fowls | 10,003,689 | 7,211,541 | 9,016,243 | 3,654,530 | 4,263,625 | 4,646,513 |
| Turkeys | 3,278,371 | 4,351,337 | 3,978,864 | 2,171,932 | 869,876 | 2,132,498 |
| Miscellaneous varieties | 17,690,193 | 15,270,160 | 15,923,962 | 9,704,988 | 10,950,516 | 19,189,325 |
| MEATS (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 62,914,765 | 89,718,237 | 187,301,894 | 49,014,045 | 68,662,535 | 149,803,555 |
| Pork, frozen | 37,326,243 | 60,007,484 | 39,027,980 | 38,517,426 | 67,148,129 | 40,144,566 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 7,508,095 | 56,701,873 | 17,110,360 | 6,840,223 | 48,996,723 | 14,638,838 |
| Beef, cured | 6,842,733 | 10,287,323 | 33,331,528 | 6,868,320 | 9,978,549 | 29,904,422 |
| Beef, in process of cure | 10,249,929 | 12,160,500 | [2] | 7,603,576 | 10,373,836 | [2] |
| Pork, dry salt, cured | 50,192,355 | 73,409,023 | 186,673,294 | 58,916,216 | 111,932,986 | 181,909,137 |
| Pork, dry salt, in process of euro | 46,152,546 | 40,990,715 | [2] | 49,694,468 | 38,878,855 | [2] |
| Pork, pickled, cured | 74,050,934 | 100,656,942 | 235,712,955 | 73,574,054 | 113,188,856 | 225,929,855 |
| Pork, picklod, in process of euro | 146,763,657 | 151,612,566 | [2] | 138,953,681 | 141,648,898 | [2] |
| Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured | 61,273,093 | 60,091,642 | [1] 74,888,696 | 60,666,279 | 59,486,235 | [1] 71,784,096 |
| Lard | 41,911,047 | 36,683,483 | 54,164,724 | 48,850,095 | 47,329,338 | 56,702,613 |

[1] Four-year average.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats were combined with those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

| Variety. | Nov. 1921. | Nov. 1920. | Nov. 1919. | Oct. 1921. | Oct. 1920. | Oct. 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, frozen | 26,541,140 | 31,499,373 | 71,667,222 | 21,065,083 | 21,711,961 | 42,944,151 |
| Pork, frozen | 17,593,148 | 25,984,111 | 15,614,501 | 17,774,058 | 17,500,006 | 13,675,183 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 1,494,232 | 1,666,495 | 2,545,908 | 2,034,830 | 2,334,085 | 1,792,980 |
| Beef placed in eure | 10,432,714 | 9,954,479 | 12,629,896 | 9,050,543 | 9,591,639 | 12,242,256 |
| Pork, dry salt, placed in eure | 59,868,350 | 56,451,317 | 106,707,135 | 59,647,637 | 45,722,911 | 84,674,004 |
| Pork, pickled, placed in euro | 129,537,718 | 118,656,085 | 113,733,157 | 115,265,753 | 112,490,063 | 117,168,093 |
| Lard produced | 108,071,604 | 83,515,670 | 82,593,502 | 98,403,666 | 73,712,388 | 77,689,333 |

Holdings by Sections, Dec. 1.

| Commodity. | New England. | Middle Atlantic. | South Atlantic. | North Central, East. | North Central, West. | South Central. | Western, North. | Western, South. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES. | | | | | | | | |
| Barrels | 133,218 | 1,231,311 | 78,760 | 393,121 | 96,219 | 43,196 | ..... | 404 |
| Boxes | 201,110 | 1,986,962 | 572,619 | 2,191,665 | 2,002,897 | 694,498 | 2,042,952 | 1,657,035 |
| BUTTER (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 13,444,080 | 20,542,480 | 721,420 | 21,161,425 | 6,119,719 | 1,655,409 | 161,313 | 1,332,604 |
| Packing stock | 68 | 257,143 | 280,942 | 686,923 | 159,044 | 21,146 | 5,310 | 16,529 |
| CHEESE (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| American | 3,869,433 | 14,483,322 | 866,469 | 9,371,561 | 876,739 | 854,934 | 208,923 | 3,530,935 |
| Swiss, including block | 10,375 | 1,263,362 | 40,077 | 2,576,516 | 117,771 | 18,588 | 12,725 | 287,831 |
| Brick and Munster | ..... | 108,840 | 594 | 1,278,404 | 185,498 | 32,275 | 8,708 | 152,577 |
| Limburger | ..... | 168,210 | ..... | 564,646 | 16,318 | 4,995 | 4,361 | 107,584 |
| Cottage, pot, and bakers' | 115,148 | 903,969 | 20,217 | 1,438,444 | 120,990 | ..... | 15,660 | 12,949 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | ..... | 204,687 | 31 | 53,100 | 2,174 | 220 | 14,296 | 5,961 |
| All other varieties | 46,436 | 2,666,399 | 14,000 | 1,993,212 | 98,958 | 119,914 | 10,968 | 124,100 |
| EGGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Cases | 235,659 | 944,752 | 32,221 | 640,659 | 295,349 | 114,103 | 14,155 | 125,183 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 697,374 | 10,362,555 | 575,737 | 6,328,267 | 1,824,751 | 235,008 | 1,202,272 | 1,672,528 |
| FROZEN POULTRY (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 612,260 | 5,035,483 | 105,041 | 4,157,794 | 1,366,015 | 555,749 | 118,589 | 501,155 |
| Roasters | 1,408,446 | 9,679,324 | 65,962 | 7,518,439 | 2,688,246 | 144,218 | 66,259 | 150,003 |
| Fowls | 363,915 | 3,426,153 | 188,207 | 3,474,375 | 1,945,804 | 221,244 | 176,048 | 207,934 |
| Turkeys | 303,052 | 1,186,839 | 114,402 | 916,512 | 313,851 | 196,371 | 58,787 | 188,557 |
| Miscellaneous varieties | 1,122,512 | 7,436,102 | 113,341 | 5,455,327 | 2,819,468 | 231,167 | 129,326 | 382,959 |
| MEATS (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 5,069,152 | 9,228,883 | 1,288,241 | 28,392,449 | 13,904,304 | 2,410,083 | 751,992 | 1,869,658 |
| Pork, frozen | 8,779,247 | 6,203,524 | 859,457 | 9,544,616 | 8,051,505 | 1,300,083 | 641,970 | 1,935,841 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 1,147,451 | 3,297,274 | 141,685 | 1,448,954 | 923,434 | 83,521 | 224,169 | 241,607 |
| Beef, cured | 293,739 | 2,307,064 | 315,794 | 2,489,887 | 1,087,472 | 59,666 | 67,291 | 221,820 |
| Beef, in process of cure | 366,168 | 1,833,269 | 79,359 | 5,983,258 | 1,503,520 | 290,422 | 53,095 | 140,838 |
| Pork, dry salt, cured | 595,768 | 1,788,683 | 1,272,177 | 23,565,153 | 20,739,336 | 1,769,029 | 64,845 | 397,364 |
| Pork, dry salt, in process of cure | 364,347 | 2,836,167 | 1,134,163 | 21,028,588 | 19,032,507 | 1,146,521 | 155,892 | 454,361 |
| Pork, piekled, cured | 3,978,091 | 8,366,662 | 1,794,437 | 29,260,322 | 24,978,604 | 2,292,770 | 914,475 | 2,465,573 |
| Pork, piekled, in process of cure | 6,653,519 | 14,597,819 | 3,722,708 | 57,767,096 | 55,611,538 | 2,711,076 | 2,974,976 | 2,725,225 |
| Miseellaneous meats, frozen and cured | 2,416,235 | 5,949,197 | 1,386,022 | 27,835,127 | 17,816,990 | 3,319,787 | 990,960 | 1,558,775 |
| Lard | 2,579,627 | 7,428,939 | 716,876 | 15,032,540 | 11,452,308 | 1,283,718 | 2,286,313 | 1,130,726 |

**Apple shipments from Idaho** to the end of November were about 5,000 cars, thus placing the State next to Washington in the boxed apple section and fourth among all apple shipping States, following Washington, New York and Michigan. A considerable part of the Idaho crop is being shipped in bulk and this stock has been bringing rather high prices in the smaller middle western cities.

**Shipments of sweet potatoes** show an increase of more than 500 cars for the season, but the gain was during the early months and was caused in part by early maturity of the crop. Supplies have been ample in markets overloaded with white stock, and recent prices, both wholesale and retail, have ranged unusually close to quotations for white potatoes.

## WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

**Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.**

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Class and grade. | Grease. | | Scoured. | | Pulled. | | Total, Nov. | | Total, Oct. | | Total, Jan. to Nov. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| Fine: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 5,187 | 1,611 | 42 | 40 | 6 | 26 | 5,235 | 1,677 | 6,072 | 1,629 | 44,749 | 45,763 |
| Foreign | 1,648 | 1,374 | 19 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 1,667 | 1,386 | 2,065 | 3,990 | 34,097 | 62,195 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 985 | 442 | 651 | 289 | 182 | 46 | 1,818 | 777 | 1,966 | 1,018 | 17,681 | 15,248 |
| Foreign | 55 | 44 | 539 | 469 | 27 | 7 | 621 | 520 | 751 | 829 | 10,388 | 15,390 |
| ½ blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 4,101 | 906 | 233 | 21 | 118 | 82 | 4,452 | 1,009 | 5,816 | 1,538 | 40,203 | 32,413 |
| Foreign | 499 | 533 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 518 | 551 | 693 | 1,464 | 12,030 | 28,350 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 276 | 215 | 596 | 230 | 151 | 39 | 1,023 | 484 | 1,177 | 907 | 10,606 | 12,675 |
| Foreign | 104 | 8 | 192 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 301 | 60 | 271 | 137 | 2,969 | 3,426 |
| ⅜ blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3,659 | 1,158 | 239 | 138 | 243 | 194 | 4,141 | 1,490 | 3,732 | 1,487 | 31,881 | 33,842 |
| Foreign | 2,006 | 588 | 37 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 2,047 | 625 | 1,693 | 1,271 | 17,721 | 25,485 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 377 | 137 | 1,156 | 415 | 451 | 100 | 1,984 | 652 | 1,996 | 735 | 17,466 | 14,232 |
| Foreign | 123 | 12 | 316 | 96 | ..... | 4 | 439 | 112 | 412 | 198 | 4,244 | 5,832 |
| ¼ blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 4,757 | 1,262 | 288 | 126 | 257 | 290 | 5,302 | 1,678 | 5,666 | 2,046 | 37,908 | 29,681 |
| Foreign | 4,607 | 1,745 | 124 | 125 | 11 | 9 | 4,742 | 1,879 | 3,657 | 3,052 | 41,299 | 45,887 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 454 | 127 | 762 | 359 | 206 | 52 | 1,422 | 538 | 1,496 | 600 | 12,698 | 8,698 |
| Foreign | 591 | 194 | 384 | 252 | 8 | 5 | 983 | 451 | 928 | 475 | 9,634 | 7,801 |
| Low or Lincoln: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 200 | 117 | 66 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 275 | 144 | 254 | 223 | 2,128 | 2,358 |
| Foreign | 599 | 881 | 11 | 34 | 147 | 8 | 757 | 923 | 862 | 1,463 | 7,720 | 11,125 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 98 | 36 | 86 | 86 | 6 | 12 | 190 | 134 | 161 | 64 | 1,542 | 978 |
| Foreign | 15 | 150 | 102 | 56 | 123 | ..... | 240 | 206 | 158 | 182 | 1,133 | 1,825 |
| Carpet: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combing, foreign | 3,316 | 1,461 | 45 | 102 | 95 | 20 | 3,456 | 1,583 | 2,542 | 1,638 | 21,760 | 28,969 |
| Filling, foreign | 4,168 | 1,453 | 411 | 517 | 210 | 306 | 4,789 | 2,276 | 3,849 | 2,577 | 29,891 | 34,399 |
| Grade not stated: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 6,677 | 2,278 | 5 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 6,682 | 2,324 | 8,420 | 2,270 | 61,192 | 5,366 |
| Foreign | 5,174 | 2,655 | 1 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 5,175 | 2,665 | 5,199 | 4,507 | 46,609 | 7,942 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 26,771 | 8,289 | 4,124 | 1,776 | 1,629 | 842 | 32,524 | 10,907 | 36,756 | 12,817 | 278,054 | 201,254 |
| Foreign | 22,905 | 11,098 | 2,185 | 1,763 | 645 | 376 | 25,735 | 13,237 | 23,080 | 20,883 | 239,495 | 278,626 |
| Grand total, November | 49,676 | 19,387 | 6,309 | 3,539 | 2,274 | 1,218 | 58,259 | 24,144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total, October | 50,735 | 28,120 | 6,626 | 4,317 | 2,475 | 1,263 | ..... | ..... | 59,836 | 33,700 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total, Jan. to Nov. | 429,799 | 393,956 | 63,099 | 68,917 | 24,651 | 17,007 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 517,549 | 479,880 |

**Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.**

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Section. | Grease. | | Scoured. | | Pulled. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| New England | 30,540 | 11,479 | 3,327 | 1,604 | 941 | 426 | 34,808 | 13,509 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,966 | 6,759 | 1,580 | 1,173 | 1,026 | 651 | 19,572 | 8,583 |
| Pacific coast | 43 | 35 | 298 | 129 | 50 | 43 | 391 | 207 |
| Other sections | 2,127 | 1,114 | 1,104 | 633 | 257 | 98 | 3,488 | 1,845 |
| Grand total | 49,676 | 19,387 | 6,309 | 3,539 | 2,274 | 1,218 | 58,259 | 24,144 |

## IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING NOVEMBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

| Imported from— | Carding. | | | Combing, unsorted, washed and unwashed. | Carpet, washed and unwashed. | Hair of the Angora goat and alpaca, unsorted. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unsorted. | | Sorted. | | | | | |
| | Unwashed. | Washed. | Unwashed. | | | Unwashed. | Washed. | |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,847 | ..... | ..... | 3,847 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102,921 | ..... | ..... | 102,921 |
| France | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 188,728 | ..... | ..... | 188,728 |
| Germany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,102 | ..... | ..... | 28,102 |
| Greece | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 790 | ..... | ..... | 790 |
| Italy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,492 | ..... | ..... | 41,492 |
| Spain | 3,593 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,593 |
| Turkey in Europe | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,283 | 6,283 |
| England | 181,851 | 184,101 | ..... | 373,146 | 2,296,702 | 35,938 | ..... | 3,071,738 |
| Scotland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 539,113 | ..... | ..... | 539,113 |
| Canada | 1,241 | ..... | 280 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,542 |
| Argentina | 4,769 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,776 | ..... | ..... | 505,545 |
| Peru | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [1] 125,623 |
| China | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,252,025 | 30,948 | 4,437 | 3,287,410 |
| Kwantung leased territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 252,222 | ..... | ..... | 252,222 |
| British India | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97,093 | ..... | ..... | 97,093 |
| Turkey in Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,200 | ..... | ..... | 67,200 |
| Australia | 2,053,902 | 80,672 | 160 | ..... | 15,660 | ..... | ..... | [2] 2,150,964 |
| New Zealand | 80,679 | 135,977 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 216,656 |
| British South Africa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 149,910 | ..... | 149,910 |
| Egypt | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45,853 | ..... | ..... | [3] 50,855 |
| Greece in Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,768 | ..... | ..... | 34,768 |
| Total | 2,326,035 | 400,750 | 440 | 373,167 | 7,487,292 | 216,796 | 10,720 | 10,946,395 |

[1] Unwashed hair of the Angora goat and alpaca, sorted.
[2] Includes 570 pounds unwashed combing wool, sorted.
[3] Includes 5,002 pounds scoured carpet wool.

## WEEKLY FEED MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 395)

*Gluten feed.*—There was a good demand for gluten, considering the time of year, and mills are reported to be well sold up. Prices were unchanged from the previous week.

*Hominy feed.*—Offerings of hominy feed were not large but a little more liberal than they had been for some time. Buyers were holding off however as they considered the prices asked too high when compared with the prices at which corn was selling.

*Alfalfa meal.*—Prices for alfalfa meal were somewhat firmer at Kansas City but above buyers' views. At Memphis, however, the market was dull with sufficient distressed cars on hand to take care of the current demand.

The output of the western mills was curtailed by the recent storms but the mills are reported again in operation. A fair demand for meal prevailed at both Chicago and Cincinnati.

*Beet pulp.*—There was considerable activity in the demand for beet pulp at those markets in which it was being offered. Some mills are entirely sold up and quotations have been withdrawn at several markets.

### New Cotton Bulletin Available.

Department Bulletin No. 990, now being distributed, gives results of preliminary tests of the official cotton standards for color for Upland tinged and stained cotton.

### Fruit Shipments Made Speedily.

Fruit is now being transported direct to the London markets by train ferry from the Continent, according to the American Agricultural commissioner at London. By this system of transportation fruit from southern France is landed in England within 24 hours after picking.

## UNITED KINGDOM'S OCTOBER IMPORTS OF GRAIN, PORK PRODUCTS, AND COTTON.[1]

**Imports from all countries and from the United States, with comparative figures for 1920.**

| Item. | October— | | 10 months ending Oct. 31— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| Wheat (1,000 bus): | | | | |
| Total | 17,085 | 21,387 | 128,351 | 183,140 |
| From the U. S. | 9,353 | 16,758 | 57,637 | 72,388 |
| Wheat flour (1,000 bbls.): | | | | |
| Total | 934 | 623 | 7,717 | 5,400 |
| From the U. S. | 546 | 168 | 3,976 | 3,016 |
| Barley (1,000 bus.): | | | | |
| Total | 7,227 | 4,437 | 30,349 | 22,212 |
| From the U. S. | 4,264 | 1,980 | 16,636 | 11,196 |
| Oats (1,000 bus.): | | | | |
| Total | 1,648 | 2,300 | 26,012 | 18,115 |
| From the U. S. | 21 | 48 | 1,449 | 592 |
| Corn (1,000 bus.): | | | | |
| Total | 7,361 | 8,972 | 62,963 | 52,290 |
| From the U. S. | 456 | 545 | 12,490 | 2,277 |
| Bacon (1,000 lbs.): | | | | |
| Total | 47,529 | 50,931 | 552,772 | 518,596 |
| From the U. S. | 18,854 | 35,734 | 250,080 | 327,081 |
| Hams (1,000 lbs.): | | | | |
| Total | 6,486 | 676 | 104,441 | 29,166 |
| From the U. S. | 6,272 | 455 | 95,440 | 25,324 |
| Lard (1,000 lbs.): | | | | |
| Total | 10,037 | 10,326 | 196,683 | 144,518 |
| From the U. S. | 8,120 | 8,382 | 167,984 | 114,959 |
| Raw cotton (1,000 lbs.): | | | | |
| Total | 73,277 | 71,679 | 811,334 | 1,543,947 |
| From the U. S. | 39,645 | 48,733 | 562,018 | 1,108,636 |

[1] From the British Government's Monthly "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation."

# Cotton

## PRICES MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCES IN QUIET MARKET.

**Spot Cotton up 1/8¢. per lb.—Future Contracts Advance 1/8 to 1/4¢.—Spot Sales Increase.**

The cotton markets were reported quiet during the week ending Dec. 24, and prices for both spot cotton and future contracts moved within narrow limits. The end of the week found the price of spot cotton about ⅛¢ per lb. higher and future contracts from ⅛¢ to ¼¢ per lb. higher than at the close of the previous week. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.89¢ per lb. on Dec. 23 (Dec. 24 was a holiday in all markets), compared with 17.73¢ at the close of the previous week and 14.13¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The advance in prices for future contracts ranged from seven points for May contracts at New Orleans to 30 points for March and July contracts at New York. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 15 points. January future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.04d. per lb. on Dec. 23, compared with 10.64d. at the close of the previous week, and 9.97d. on Dec. 23, 1920.

### SPOT SALES LARGER.

Spot sales during the week were a little larger than those of the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets amounted to 71,581 bales, compared with 67,278 bales the previous week and 48,114 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Dec. 23 were 1,833,592 bales, compared with 1,405,344 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Commercial reports indicate that there was a steady and broad demand for cotton goods during the week with very little, if any, change in prices.

**Closing Future Prices for Dec. 23 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.**

| Month. | New York. | | | New Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1921 | 1920 | [1] 1919. |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| January | 18.46 | 14.75 | 38.00 | 17.51 | 13.62 | 38.99 |
| March | 18.35 | 14.58 | 36.19 | 17.58 | 13.95 | 36.34 |
| May | 17.89 | 14.67 | 34.45 | 17.30 | 14.16 | 33.96 |
| July | 17.45 | 14.75 | 32.70 | 16.95 | 14.20 | 31.97 |

[1] Dec. 24.

**Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 23.**

[Information from commercial sources.]

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 3,317,811 | 3,288,986 |
| Port stocks | 1,343,367 | 1,422,767 |
| Interior receipts | 4,641,312 | 3,869,225 |
| Interior stocks | 1,608,383 | 1,686,965 |
| Into sight | 5,972,342 | 5,828,082 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 1,246,401 | 723,118 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 2,076,248 | 1,170,615 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 4,585,468 | 4,794,343 |

Exports for the week ending Dec. 23 amounted to 147,129 bales, compared with 111,273 bales the previous week and 140,558 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 23 were 2,756,982 bales, compared with 2,295,156 bales for the corresponding period in 1920.

### SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

**Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 23, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 23, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.**

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock. | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | *On.*[1] | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 200 | 275 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 175 | 213 |
| Strict Good Middling | 150 | 225 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 175 | 150 | 165 |
| Good Middling | 100 | 125 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 108 |
| Strict Middling | 50 | 75 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 58 |
| Middling | 17.75 | 17.69 | 18.00 | 17.25 | 18.25 | 18.25 | 17.65 | 18.25 | 18.30 | 17.50 | 17.89 |
| | *Off.*[1] | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 75 | 63 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 89 |
| Low Middling | 200 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 225 | 200 | 225 | 175 | 210 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [2] | 300 | 275 | 300 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 325 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 330 |
| Good Ordinary [2] | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 400 | 475 | 450 | 435 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 50 | 13 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 46 |
| Strict Middling | 125 | 113 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 136 |
| Middling [2] | 200 | 213 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 236 |
| Strict Low Middling [2] | 350 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 400 | 350 | 325 | 348 |
| Low Middling [2] | 450 | 400 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 448 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 200 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 220 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 300 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 300 | 275 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 310 |
| Middling [2] | 450 | 425 | 400 | 450 | 350 | 425 | 400 | 400 | 450 | 400 | 415 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling [2] | 250 | 200 | 250 | 275 | 200 | 275 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 325 | 268 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 350 | 300 | 350 | 375 | 300 | 375 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 375 | 358 |
| Middling [2] | 450 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 350 | 475 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 450 |
| Sales for week, bales | 1,944 | 1,078 | 2,114 | 260 | 8,950 | 3,475 | 21,866 | 19,219 | 4,219 | 8,516 | [3] 71,581 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

**Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Dec. 23.**

| To— | 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 707,912 | 900,234 |
| France | 362,528 | 341,291 |
| Germany | 613,289 | 449,119 |
| Italy | 176,149 | 182,975 |
| Japan and China | 558,808 | 48,502 |
| Spain | 144,792 | 145,852 |
| Belgium | 86,271 | 108,463 |
| Other countries | 107,233 | 118,720 |
| Total | 2,756,982 | 2,295,156 |

### Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins | 17½ |
| Middling, full 1 1/16 ins | 20 |
| Middling, full 1 1/16 ins | 20½ |
| Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins | 21 |
| Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins | 20 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins | 23½ |
| Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins | 24 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins | 24½ |
| Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins | 24¼ |
| Memphis: | |
| Middling, full 1 1/16 ins | 21 |
| Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins | 20 |
| Middling, 1⅛ ins | 25 |
| Middling, full 1 3/16 ins | 27½ |
| Middling, 1¼ ins | 30 |

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 17½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¼¢ at Memphis on Dec. 23, 1921, and 14¢ at New Orleans and 14½¢ at Memphis on Dec. 24, 1920.

| Length. | New Orleans. | | Memphis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* |
| 1 1/16 ins | 225 | 150 | 275 | Even. |
| 1⅛ ins | 600 | 500 | 675 | 250 |
| 1 3/16 ins | 1,000 | 850 | 975 | 550 |
| 1¼ ins | 1,400 | ..... | 1,175 | 650 |

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 51⅝¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 38½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 34¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton, of the grade Fully Good, were 43½¢ per lb., and of the grade Good Fair 35½¢ per lb. for prompt delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 36½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 32¢; No. 4, 29½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 35½¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 34⅛¢ for grade No. 3.

A telegram from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted at 40¢ per lb. at that port.

### COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

**Week ending Dec. 17.**

| City. | Car lots. | Wagon lots. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Per ton.* | *Per ton.* |
| Charlotte, N. C. | $36.00 | $30.00 |
| New Bern, N. C. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Raleigh, N. C. | 35.00 | 32.00 |
| Greenville, N. C. | 35.00 | ..... |
| Kelford, N. C. | 30.00 | 29.00 |
| Lumberton, N. C. | 36.00 | 30.00 |
| Wadesboro, N. C. | ..... | 30.00 |
| Aiken, S. C. | 34.00 | ..... |
| Orangeburg, S. C. | 36.00 | 33.00 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 33.00-35.00 | 30.00-32.00 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 33.50 | 31.50 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 35.00 | 32.00 |
| Houston, Tex. | 35.00 | ..... |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 30.00 | 25.00 |
| Altus, Okla. | ..... | 23.00 |
| Cushing, Okla. | 28.00 | 25.00 |
| New Orleans, La. | 36.00 | ..... |
| Shreveport, La. | 32.00 | 27.00 |
| Meridian, Miss. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 35.00 | 28.00 |
| Aberdeen, Miss. | 32.00 | 28.00 |
| Alligator, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Clarksdale, Miss. | 34.50 | 28.00 |
| Coldwater, Miss. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Lexington, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Macon, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Rosedale, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Tupelo, Miss. | 34.00 | 30.00 |
| West Point, Miss. | 33.00 | 30.00 |
| Yazoo City, Miss. | 33.00 | 28.00-31.00 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 38.00 | 36.00 |
| Dyersburg, Tenn. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Ripley, Tenn. | 33.00 | 28.00 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 33.00-35.00 | 30.00 |
| Pine Bluff, Ark. | 33.00 | 30.00 |
| Clarendon, Ark. | 33.00 | 30.00 |
| Conway, Ark. | 30.00 | 27.00 |
| Earle, Ark. | 32.00 | 26.00 |
| Marianna, Ark. | 33.00 | 27.00 |
| Newport, Ark. | ..... | 25.00 |

# Foreign Markets

## GERMANY'S IMPORTS OF CHEESE IN 1920 ON PREWAR BASIS.

**Butter Imports 14 Per Cent of 1913 Total—Number of Milk Cows in Germany Increasing.**

Germany imported 50,000,000 pounds of cheese during 1920, for home consumption, according to preliminary official statistics. This quantity is equal to 90% of the imports for consumption in 1913. Butter imports totaled 17,000,000 lbs., or one-seventh of the 1913 imports. The substitution of other fats for butter was stimulated, while cheese was not subject to the same competition. The consumption of cheese as one of the cheapest foods was well maintained.

The quantity of oleomargarine produced in Germany is not definitely known. An estimate appearing in the "Economist" and in the "Oils and Fats Record" (both of London) places the output at the beginning of 1921 at 35,000 tons per month. In addition to the raw materials for this output approximately 140,000,000 lbs. of oleomargarine and vegetable oil compounds were imported during 1920, the bulk of which was furnished by the Netherlands. Imports of lard totaled 272,000,000 lbs., of which 251,000,000 lbs. are reported as originating in the United States.

The Netherlands and Denmark were the principal sources of Germany's supply of imported dairy products during 1920. The Netherlands furnished 68% of Germany's imports of butter, 57% of the cheese, 50% of the fresh milk, and 78% of the condensed and powdered milk. Imports from Denmark were 28% of both the butter and cheese and 39% of the fresh milk.

The actual number of cows in Germany has shown a falling off during the war with substantial recovery in numbers since. In 1913 Germany had approximately 11,000,000 milk cows. A discrepancy of several hundred thousand head appears when comparing any postwar and prewar figures, due to territorial changes. However, an important increase since the war is indicated by statistics published by the Supreme Economic Council. On December 1, 1920, there were 8,865,632 milk cows, as compared with 7,796,921 on December 1, 1919. A larger number of heifers is being retained for milking purposes, the census figures showing an increase of 11% in 1920 over 1919. There has been some importation of dairy cows. During the year 1920 Germany imported 23,355 cows, principally from Denmark.

In prewar days Germany produced practically 90% of the dairy products consumed, but ranked next to the United Kingdom as an importer of dairy products.

**Imports and Exports of Dairy Products of Germany, Calendar Year 1913-1920.**

[Source: Auswärtiger Handel Deutchlands.]

| | 1913 | | 1920 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Fresh milk | 72,286,629 | 27,447,270 | 60,408,245 | 3,197,552 |
| Condensed milk and milk powder | 114,639 | 18,203,382 | 9,180,395 | 524,695 |
| Cream | 97,826,920 | 55,115 | 3,980,626 | ..... |
| Butter and butter fat | 119,575,299 | 601,856 | 17,226,965 | 429,015 |
| Hard cheese | 53,481,391 | 286,598 | 47,653,972 | 54,013 |
| Soft cheese | 4,422,428 | 1,318,351 | 2,689,612 | 118,828 |

**EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING NOVEMBER.**

[From Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

| Destination. | Butter. | Oleomargarine. | Cheese. | Eggs. | Milk. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Condensed. | Evaporated. | Powdered. |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Dozens.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 48,249 | 66,000 |
| France | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,446 | 1,626,459 | 54,493 |
| Esthonia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 208,740 | 208,900 | ..... |
| Germany | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128,235 | 1,425,390 | 527,125 |
| Norway | ..... | 12,946 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poland and Danzig | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 557,500 | ..... |
| United Kingdom | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,464,750 | 1,155,162 | 4,283,325 | 220,000 |
| Bermuda | 2,153 | 7,830 | 68 | 7,270 | 24,160 | 8,075 | 200 |
| Canada | 1,814 | 151,559 | 30,070 | 1,536,312 | 1,838 | 171 | 6,377 |
| Panama | 69,320 | 8,910 | 42,235 | 70,700 | 107,230 | 302,249 | 3,337 |
| Mexico | 56,194 | 6,213 | 158,055 | 743,393 | 218,198 | 258,266 | 5,193 |
| Barbados | 23,100 | ..... | 88 | ..... | 420 | 96 | ..... |
| Jamaica | 1,762 | 7,435 | 29,658 | 489 | 75,105 | 18,560 | ..... |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 53,860 | ..... | 3,695 | ..... | 29,928 | 4,320 | ..... |
| Other British West Indies | 15,100 | 21,925 | 6,260 | 825 | 54,608 | 15,386 | 44 |
| Cuba | 75,356 | ..... | 108,639 | 1,132,110 | 1,845,119 | 88,855 | 1,307 |
| Haiti | 24,292 | 7,509 | 3,872 | ..... | 768 | 89 | 375 |
| Brazil | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146,867 | 5,225 | ..... |
| British Guiana | 31,496 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 12,480 | ..... | ..... |
| Peru | 5,049 | ..... | 168 | ..... | 24,000 | 177,000 | 3,195 |
| China | 2,208 | ..... | 14,129 | ..... | 501,500 | 539,360 | 156 |
| Straits Settlements | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | ..... | 104,100 | 518,888 | ..... |
| Hongkong | 3,928 | ..... | 10,023 | ..... | 249,660 | 99,240 | 60 |
| Japan | 5,392 | ..... | 9,709 | ..... | 734,796 | 5,404 | 24 |
| Turkey in Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 340,700 | 288,000 | ..... |
| Australia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44,781 |
| Philippine Islands | 23,260 | 240 | 9,917 | ..... | 509,490 | 615,070 | 60 |
| Other countries | 85,782 | 13,350 | 72,108 | 10,234 | 243,041 | 388,099 | 31,532 |
| Total: November, 1921 | 480,147 | 238,299 | 500,494 | 4,966,074 | 6,653,042 | 11,473,068 | 974,259 |
| November, 1920 | 306,326 | 596,405 | 643,133 | 2,702,018 | 13,051,288 | 4,155,675 | 89,398 |

## MANY COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTE TO BRITISH EGG MARKETS.

**War Changes Trade Channels—Domestic Production Has Greatly Increased in Recent Years.**

Great Britain furnishes a market for eggs from practically every egg-exporting country of the world, according to statistics published by the British Government. The London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh markets offer eggs that have been imported from Ireland, Denmark, Holland, Lithuania, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Russia, France, Egypt, China, Canada, Argentina, South Africa, Morocco, Australia, and the United States.

The British egg markets, of course, are supplied also from home production, and freshly laid domestic eggs are always the favorites. The domestic production of eggs in Great Britain has increased enormously since the war. No statistics are available to indicate the quantities of domestic eggs marketed in Great Britain, but the value of eggs and poultry products produced in the United Kingdom during 1920 has been estimated at £70,000,000 ($340,655,000 at par).

The following table shows the market quotations for eggs at London from Oct. 10 to 17, the latest quotations available:

| Origin. | Shillings per 10 doz. | Cents per dozen.[1] |
|---|---|---|
| England | 40 | 79 |
| Ireland | 36 | 71 |
| Denmark (16 lbs.) | 36 | 71 |
| Denmark (18 lbs.) | 38 | 75 |
| Australia | 30 | 59 |
| Argentina | 26-27 | 51-53 |
| Russia | 23-24 | 45-47 |
| Rumania | 23-24 | 45-47 |
| Morocco | 19-20 | 37-39 |
| Netherlands | 34-39 | 67-77 |
| South Africa | 26-27 | 51-53 |
| Lithuania | 18-22 | 35-43 |
| Styria | 18-22 | 35-43 |
| Hungary | 18-22 | 35-43 |
| Canada | 24-26 | 47-51 |

[1] Converted at rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 5, when one shilling was worth about 20¢.

The egg trade of Great Britain was greatly affected by the World War. The usual sources of supply were in many cases restricted and in some instances entirely cut off. Imports from Russia, Italy, Austria, and Hungary, for example, ceased, while supplies from France, the Netherlands, and Germany, were greatly curtailed. To meet this shortage South Africa, Australasia, China, Canada, Morocco, and the United States were called upon to furnish eggs to the United Kingdom. Rumania and Styria also are rapidly coming to the front, and eggs from those sources are expected to go far toward filling the vacancy left by the default of the Russian supply.

The general tendency of the British egg trade is indicated in the following table which gives the imports of eggs by the United Kingdom for the first nine months of 1921, 1920, and 1913:

| Imported from— | 1913 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Dozens.* | *Dozens.* | *Dozens.* |
| Russia | 76,903,110 | ..... | ..... |
| Denmark | 30,641,740 | 28,712,190 | 37,507,670 |
| Germany | 3,002,020 | 50,400 | 37,350 |
| Netherlands | 8,317,900 | 348,220 | 4,524,230 |
| France | 6,132,740 | 42,400 | 323,640 |
| Italy | 6,784,880 | ..... | ..... |
| Austria-Hungary | 7,273,730 | ..... | 203,400 |
| Egypt | 9,073,410 | 5,664,980 | 4,336,300 |
| Canada | 19,500 | 2,514,050 | 989,150 |
| United States | 58,690 | 2,719,130 | 660,860 |
| Other countries | 6,292,790 | 7,316,050 | 17,552,160 |
| Total | 154,500,510 | 47,367,420 | 66,134,760 |

**The 1921 Canadian potato crop** is placed at 110,895,000 bus., according to an estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released under date of Nov. 21. This compares with a production of 133,831,400 bus. during 1920.

**VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS.**

[U. S. Federal Reserve Board.]

| Country. | Monetary unit. | Exchange value in New York. | | | Par value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dec. 5, 1921. | Nov. 5, 1921. | Dec. 6, 1920. | |
| Canada | Dollar | $0.9173 | $0.9216 | $0.87 | $1.00 |
| Belgium | Franc | .0713 | .0715 | .063 | .193 |
| Denmark | Kroner | .1872 | .1865 | .1415 | .268 |
| Germany | Mark | .0043 | .0039 | .0132 | .2382 |
| Italy | Lira | .0427 | .0415 | .0351 | .193 |
| Netherlands | Florin | .3574 | .3456 | .305 | .402 |
| Spain | Peseta | .1404 | .1353 | .1295 | .193 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | 4.0563 | 3.9436 | 3.465 | 4.8665 |

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